

The Hongkong Telegraph.

No. 2230.

THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1889.

SIX DOLLARS
PER QUARTER

Banks.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL.....\$7,500,000.
RESERVE FUND.....4,300,000.
RESERVE LIABILITY OF
PROPRIETORS.....7,500,000.

COURT OF DIRECTORS—
CHAIRMAN—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
DEPUTY CHAIRMAN—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.
W. G. BRODIE, Esq.
T. E. DAVIES, Esq.
J. F. HOLLIDAY, Esq.
Hon. J. J. KESWICK,
Hon. B. LAYTON.

CHIEF MANAGER.
HONGKONG—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
MANAGER.
SHANGHAI—EWEN CAMERON, Esq.
LONDON BANKERS—LONDON AND
COUNTY BANK.

HONGKONG—INTEREST ALLOWED
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT at
the rate of 5 per cent. per annum on the
daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS—
For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.
For 18 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
LOCAL BILLS DISCOUNTED.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities,
and every description of BANKING and
EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted in London, and the chief
commercial places in Europe, India, Australia,
America, China and Japan.

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 27th April, 1889.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.
PAID-UP CAPITAL.....500,000.

Registered Office, 40, THE ARCADE, LONDON.

BRANCHES IN INDIA, CHINA, JAPAN
AND THE COLONIES.

THE BANK receives MONEY ON DEPOSIT,
Buys and Sells BILLS OF EXCHANGE,
Issues LETTERS OF CREDIT, forwards BILLS for
COLLECTION, and Transacts Banking and
Agency Business generally, on terms to be had
on application.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS :
Fixed for 12 months, 5 per cent. per annum.
" 6 " 4 " "
" 3 " 3 " "
ON CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS
5 per cent. per annum on the Daily Balance.

APPROVED CLAIMS on the ORIENTAL
BANK CORPORATION, in Liquidation, of the
BALANCES of such claims; purchased on
advantageous terms.

AGENCY OF THE NATIONAL LIFE ASSURANCE
SOCIETY.

E. W. RUTTER,
Manager.
HONGKONG BRANCH.

RULES OF THE HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK.

1.—THE BUSINESS of the above BANK
will be conducted by the HONGKONG
AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION, on their premises in
Hongkong, Business Hours on WEEK-
DAYS, 10 to 3 1/2 SATURDAYS, 10 to 1.

2.—SUMS LESS THAN \$1, OR MORE THAN
\$250 at one time will not be received. No
Deposit may deposit more than \$250
in any one year.

3.—DEPOSITORS in the SAVINGS BANK,
having \$100 or more, at the credit may, at
their option transfer the same to the HONG-
KONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING
CORPORATION on fixed deposit for 12
months at 5 per cent. per annum interest.

4.—INTEREST at the rate of 3 1/2 % per
annum will be allowed to Depositors on
their daily balances.

5.—EACH DEPOSITOR will be supplied gratis
with a PASS-BOOK, which must be presented
with each payment or withdrawal.
Depositors must not make any entries them-
selves in their PASS-BOOKS, but should send
them to be written up at least twice a year,
about the beginning of January and
beginning of July.

6.—CORRESPONDENCE as to the Business
of the Bank, if marked ON HONGKONG
SAVINGS BANK BUSINESS, will be
forwarded free by the various British Post
Offices in Hongkong and China.

7.—WITHDRAWALS may be made on demand,
but the personal attendance of the
Depositor or his duly appointed Agent, and
the production of his PASS-BOOK, are
necessary.

FOR THE HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION,

G. E. NOBLE,
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 1st January, 1889.

HONGKONG HIGH LEVEL TRAM- WAYS COMPANY, LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

8 to 10 A.M. every quarter of an hour.
10 to 12 P.M. every half hour.
12 to 2 P.M. every quarter of an hour.

THURSDAYS.

NIGHT TRAMS at 10.30 and 11 P.M.

SUNDAYS.

10.40 A.M.; 12 to 1.30 P.M. every quarter of an
hour.

4 to 8 P.M. every quarter of an hour.
9.10, 10.30, 11 P.M.

Special Cars may be obtained on application
to the Superintendent.

Single Tickets are sold in the Cars; Five-Cent
Coupons and Reduced Tickets at the Office.

MACEWEN, FRICKEL & Co.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 1st May, 1889.

Intimations.

W. POWELL & CO

EX "ARKATON APCAR"
NEWEST SHAPES

LADIES, GENTLEMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S
CALCUTTA PITH HATS.

Covered in any material to suit Purchasers.
Victoria Exchange, Hongkong, 30th April, 1889.

A. HAHN, PIANO TUNER AND REPAIRER. PIANOS FOR SALE

ON HIRE
Address: 41, HONGKONG HOTEL or No. 25, CAINE ROAD.
Hongkong, 24th December, 1888.

W. BREWER.

HAS JUST RECEIVED

A LARGE selection of Sporting Pictures,
consisting of
Coaching Scenes,
Great Race Meetings,
Steeplechasing, &c., &c.
New Framed Pictures,
New Photos of Fashionable Beauties.
Very handsome Photo Screens.
Foreign Office List, 1889.
Colonial
J. S. Brewer's Engineer's Handbook.
P. & O. Pocket Book.
Davis's Practical Microscopy.
Hongkong, 6th May, 1889.

Multum in Parvo Atlas of World.
Large quantity of New Cheap Literature.
Flora Hongkongensis.
At Telegraph Code.
A.B.C.
Ager's
Sweet Capital Cigarettes.
Straight Cut
Three Castles Tobacco.
Myrtle Gem
Large stock of New Tennis Shoes.
New American Organs.
New Pianos by various good makers, on reason-
able terms.

THE HALL & HOLTZ C. CO., LIMITED.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING
DEPARTMENT.

SUMMER SEASON.
JUST RECEIVED.

FANCY STRIPE SERGE SUITINGS.
FANCY STRIPE FLANNEL SUITINGS.
FANCY STRIPE AND CHECK TENNIS FLANNELS.
FANCY STRIPE AND CHECK SPUN-SILK COATINGS.
WHITE SERGE AND FLANNEL SUITINGS.
DUCKS and DRILLS for PATROL SUITS.
FANCY SPUN SILKS, FLANNELS etc., for TENNIS SHIRTS.

ANGLO-INDIA GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS, INDIAN GAUZE SHIRTS and PANTS,
BALBRIGGAN SHIRTS and PANTS, WHITE and FANCY COL Lisle THREAD
HOSE, SUMMER MERINO HOSE, SPUN SILK HOSE, BALBRIGGAN HOSE,
POCKET CLOTH SHIRTS, GAUZE FLANNEL TENNIS SHIRTS, LINEN COLLARS,
POCKET HANDKERCHIEFS, BRACES, CRICKET BELTS, TENNIS BELTS, SILK
UMBRELLAS, SUN UMBRELLAS, STRAW HATS, PITH HATS, TERAI HATS,
TENNIS SHOES, WHITE CANVAS SHOES, KID BOOTS and SHOES, SCARVES,
TIES, DRAWERS, SILK SASHES in new COLORS, &c., &c.

THE HALL & HOLTZ CO-OPERATIVE LTD.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1889.

KELLY & WALSH, LD.

NEW FRENCH BOOKS.
ARMAUD SILVESTRE, CONTES A LA
BRUNE.

Louis Etanet, — Le Château des Anges.
Sacher-Masoch, — La Pécheuse D'Amour.
Léopold Fallu de Barrière, — Les Gens De Mer.
Jacques Madeleine, — Un Couple.
Ed. Joseph, — La Chantreuse.
Léon De Rosny, — Taureau et Mantilles.
La France Du Centenaire, — Edouard Goumy.
C. de Varigny, — Les Grandes Fortunes aux
Estat-Unis et en Angleterre.
George Elliot, — Silas Marner (translation).
P. Lheroux, — L'Atelier Comis Voyageur.
Octave Feuillet, — Le Trésor Des Gomdés Le
Comte Amaury Vol. I Fatima Vol. II.
Comte Amaury, — Le Docteur Rameau.
Rene Maizeroy, — La Belle
Paul Saunière, — Une Fille Des Pharaons.
Armand Silvestre, — Un Premier Amant.
Comte Léon Tolstol, — De la Vie.
Dubut De Laforest, — L'Homme De Joie.
Louis Figuer, — L'Année Scientifique et In-
dustrielle.
Cec. De Chaudondy, — La France en 1889.
Hector Malot, — Justice.
Sir Morel Mackenzie, — La Dernière Maladie de
Frédéric le Noble.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1889.

COLLECTIONS OF MUSIC.
Gem of English Song, — A very Choice Col-
lection of Songs, Duets and Quartets.
Song Folio, — Volumes 1 & 2.
Galaxy of Song.
Fairy Fingers, — a collection of easy piano
pieces.
Song Classics for Low Voices.
The Guitar at Home.
Christy's Minstrel Song Book.
Pearls of Vocal Music.
Moore's Irish Melodies with Symphonies &
accompaniments by Sir John Stevenson.
Minstrel Songs, — Old & New.
Gems of Sacred Song.
American Ballad Collection.
Contralto, Baritone & Bass Song.
Waldteufel's Dance Folio.
Folio of Instrumental Music.
German Songs, — New & Old.
Good Old Song, we used to sing.
Choice Vocal Duets.
Songs of England.
Songs of Scotland.
Songs of Ireland.
Songs of Wales.

FOR SALE,
NEW MUSIC.

NEW SONGS.
BY
MATTEL, GOUNOD, STEPHEN ADAMS, DENYIN, MOLLOY, and DIETL.

NEW PIANO SOLOS.
PLANQUETTE'S NEW COMIC OPERA "PAUL JONES."

Also,
A LARGE SUPPLY OF ALL THE SONGS IN THE LATEST GAITY
BURLESQUE OPERA "FAUST UP TO DATE."

HONGKONG, 3rd April, 1889.

ROBERT LANG & CO.,

TAILORS, HATTERS, SHIRTMAKERS, AND GENTLEMEN'S OUTFITTERS.

HAVE RECEIVED THEIR SECOND DELIVERY

OF
WINTER COATINGS (TWEEDS), AND DRESS SUITING, TROUSERSINGS and
ULSTER TWEEDS.

A very stylish selection.

OUR OUTFITTING STOCK is ALSO COMPLETE in SEASONABLE GOODS.

QUEEN'S ROAD (Opposite HONGKONG HOTEL)

Hongkong, 14th January, 1889.

Notices of Firms.

NOTICE.

I HAVE THIS DAY started as a SHARE
and GENERAL-BROKER
S. R. BOMANIL
Hongkong, 8th May, 1889. [557]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG AND KOWLOON
WHARF AND GODOWN COMPANY,
LIMITED.

MR. EDWARD OSBORNE has been
appointed ACTING SECRETARY of the
above Company from this date.

J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman.
Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [520]

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

MR. AUGUSTUS SHELTON HOOPER
is appointed SECRETARY of the Com-
pany.

J. J. KESWICK,
Chairman.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [521]

NOTICE.

THE Procuration granted to Mr. C. H.
SCHMIDT by our Firm is withdrawn.
Wm. G. HALE & Co.
Saigon, 13th April, 1889. [517]

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT
AND AGENCY COMPANY, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....\$5,000,000.
PAID UP CAPITAL.....2,000,000.
RESERVE FUND.....1,250,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

Hon. J. J. KESWICK, Chairman.
Hon. C. P. CHATER, Managing Directors.
Hon. E. A. SOLOMON, Esq., Vice-Chairman.
J. S. MOSES, Esq.
S. C. MICHAELSEN, Esq.
G. E. NOBLE, Esq.
LEE SING, Esq.
POON PONG, Esq.

BANKERS.
THE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI
BANKING CORPORATION.

MONEY advanced on Mortgage, on Land,
and Buildings.
Properties purchased and sold.
Estates Managed and all kinds of Agency and
Commission business relating to land, etc.,
conducted.

Full particulars can be obtained at the Com-
pany's Offices, No. 7, Queen's Road Central.

A. SHELTON HOOPER,
Secretary.
Victoria Buildings,
Hongkong, 3rd May, 1889. [532]

Consignees.

THE CHINA SHIPPERS' MUTUAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM LONDON, GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL,
AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship
"OOPACK"

having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods
are being landed at their risk, into the Godowns,
of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and
Godown Company, Kowloon, whence delivery
may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods
have left the Godowns, and all claims must be
sent in to the Office of the Underwriter before
NOON, on the 12th instant, or they will not be
recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to
be left in the Godowns where they will be
examined on the 11th instant, at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any
Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 12th
inst., will be subject to rent.

Optional cargo will be forwarded unless
notice to the contrary be given before 4 P.M.,
To-day.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1889. [542]

UNION LINE.

FROM ANTWERP AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"AMBOBIA"

Captain Wildgoose, having arrived from the above
Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested
to send in their Bills of Lading to the under-
signed for countersignature and to take imme-
diate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge of the steamer
will be at once landed and stored at Con-
signees' risk and expense and no Fire
Insurance will be effected.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on to
Shanghai unless notice to the contrary be given
before NOON TO-MORROW, the 8th inst.

All claims against the Steamer must be pre-
sented to the Underwriter on or before the 15th
instant or they will not be recognized.

RUSSELL & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [552]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

Calling at SINGAPORE, SOERABAYA, PORT
DARWIN, and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and
taking through Cargo for ADELAIDE,
TASMANIA, NEW ZEALAND, &c.)

THE British Steamer

"AFGHAN"

Captain Golding, will be despatched from the
above Ports, on SATURDAY, the 11th inst.,
at NOON, instead of as previously notified.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Managers.

Hongkong, 6th May, 1889. [577]

Shipping.

STEAMERS.

STEAM TO STRAITS, COLOMBO AND
BOMBAY.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"THIBET"
will leave for the above places on MONDAY,
13th inst., at 3 P.M.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [551]

STEAM TO SHANGHAI.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamship

"SUTLEY"
will leave for the above place about 24 hours
after her arrival with the outward English mail.

E. L. WOODIN,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 7th May, 1889. [551]

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR

SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO,
BOMBAY, ADEEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID,
BRINDISI, TRIESTE.

(Taking Cargo at through rates to CALCUTTA,
MADRAS, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK
SEA, LEVANT, and ADRIATIC PORTS).

THE Company's Steamship

"MEDEA"

Captain E. Ratmann, will be despatched as
above TUESDAY, the 14th inst., at NOON.

For further Particulars regarding Freight and
Passage, apply to the Agency of the Company,
Praya Central.

O. BACHRACH,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1889. [540]

SAILING VESSELS.

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Bark

"TEWKSBURY I. SWEAT"
Gooding, Master, shortly expected, will load here
for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [440]

FOR NEW YORK.

THE 3/3 A. I. I. American Ship

"AGENOR"

Lothrop, Master, shortly expected, will load here
for the above Port, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [441]

FOR LONDON AND HAMBURG.

THE 3/3 L. I. I. German Bark

"PAPA"

Henne, Master, will load here for the above
Ports, and will have quick despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 10th April, 1889. [439]

FOR SAN FRANCISCO.

THE A. I. American Ship

"CONQUEROR"

Frost, Master, shortly expected, will load
here for the above Port, and will have quick
despatch.

For Freight, apply to
PUSTAU & Co.
Hongkong, 17th April, 1889. [479]

Mails.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

THROUGH TO NEW YORK, VIA OVER-
LAND RAILWAYS, AND TOUCHING
AT YOKOHAMA AND SAN
FRANCISCO.

THE U. S. Mail Steamship

"CITY OF SYDNEY"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via Yoko-
hama, on SATURDAY, the 18th May, at
4 P.M., taking Passengers and Freight for
Japan, the United States, and Europe.

Through Bills of Lading issued for trans-
portation to Yokohama and other Japan Ports,
to San Francisco, and Atlantic and Inland
Cities of the United States, via Overland Rail-
ways to Havana, Trinidad, and Demerara, and
to ports in Mexico, Central and South America,
by the Company's and connecting Steamers.

Through Passage Tickets granted to England,
France, and Germany by all trans-Atlantic lines
of Steamers.

First-class Fares granted as follows :—
To San Francisco.....\$200.00
To San Francisco and return.....\$350.00
available for 6 months.....

To Liverpool.....325.00
To London.....330.00
To other European Ports at proportionate
rates. Special reduced rates granted to Officers
of the Army, Navy, Civil Service, and the
Imperial Chinese Customs, to be obtained on
application.

Passengers by this line have the option of
proceeding Overland by the Southern Pacific
and Connecting Lines, Central Pacific, Northern
Pacific or Canadian Pacific Railways.

Passengers, who have paid full fare, re-embark-
ing at San Francisco for China or Japan (or
vice versa) within one year will be allowed a
discount of 10 per cent. This allowance does
not apply to through fares from China and
Japan to Europe.

Freight will be received on board until 4 P.M.
the day previous to sailing. Parcel Packages will
be received at the Office until 5 P.M. same day if
all Parcel Packages should be marked to ad-
dress in full & value of same is required.

Consular Invoices to accompany Cargo des-
tined to Ports beyond San Francisco, in the
United States, should be sent to the Company's
Offices in San Francisco, addressed to the
Collector of Customs at San Francisco.

For further information as to Passage and
Freight, apply to the Agency of the Company,
No. 50A, Queen's Road Central.

C. D. HARMAN,
Agent.
Hongkong, 4th May, 1889. [51]

Mails.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL STEAM-
SHIP COMPANY.

TAKING CARGO AND PASSENGERS TO
JAPAN, THE UNITED STATES,
MEXICO,

CENTRAL AND SOUTH-AMERICA, AND
EUROPE;

THE OVERLAND RAILWAYS,
AND
ATLANTIC AND OTHER CONNECTING
STEAMERS.

THE Steamship

"ARABIC"

will be despatched for San Francisco, via
Yokohama on SATURDAY, the 11th May,
at 1 P.M.

Connection will be made at Yokohama with
Steamers from Shanghai and Japan Ports.

Intimations.

ELECTRO-MEDICAL APPLIANCES.
For the cure of Nervous Diseases, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Lumbago, etc.

MAGNETO-ELECTRIC MACHINES.
Very powerful, with multiplying wheels and magnetic indicator in Mahogany box.

SPARKER'S SINGLE AND DOUBLE CELL BATTERIES.

GAFFEE'S PORTABLE MEDICAL COIL.

SCOTT'S ELECTRIC HAIR BRUSHES, TOOTH BRUSHES, etc.

ELASTIC STOCKINGS, LEGGINGS, KNEE-CAPS, ANKLETS and BANDAGES.

SURGICAL and MEDICAL APPLIANCES of all description at lowest rates.

DAKIN BROS. OF CHINA, LIMITED,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS,
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
Opposite Hongkong Hotel.
(Telephone No. 60.)
Hongkong, 9th May, 1889.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
Established A.D. 1841.

WATSON'S
PATENT DESSICATING OR DRYING BOTTLES.

A. S. W. & Co. beg to call attention to their new PATENT DRYING BOTTLES which have been specially designed and manufactured for them.

By the use of these bottles, CIGARS as well as ALL GOODS which are susceptible to the destroying influences of moisture can be kept in good and perfect condition.

Whenever or wherever the atmosphere is saturated with moisture these bottles will be found invaluable.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open for the free discussion by correspondents of all questions affecting public interests, it must be distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

TO ADVERTISERS.

Advertisements are received and all notices intended for insertion in this day's issue not later than Three o'clock so as not to retard the early publication of the paper.
Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until discontinued.
The Hongkong Telegraph has the largest circulation of any English newspaper published in the Far East, and is therefore the best medium for Advertisers. Terms can be learnt on application. The Hongkong Telegraph's number at the Telephone Central Exchange is No. 1.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1889.

We are very glad to observe that the Canton correspondent of the *China Mail* endeavours, albeit in a somewhat clumsy fashion, to do some sort of justice to His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton. CHANG CHIH-TUNG has from time to time been so grossly abused and misrepresented in the columns of our evening contemporary by his successive missionary representatives in the City of Rams that it is quite refreshing to find one member of the fraternity honest enough to ignore deep-rooted prejudice in the cause of truth. The present Canton correspondent of the *China Mail*, in the lengthy epistle printed in last night's issue of that moribund publication, tells us nothing new either of the personality of the Viceroy, his consistent policy, or the great reforms in which he is now practically engaged in carrying out, or has sanctioned with his approval. The whole of these schemes, from the establishment of the new cash mint to the projected lines of railway connecting Canton with Hongkong on one side and the populous trading and mining districts adjacent to the North River on the other, have for months past been themes of discussion in our columns. The bunding of the Pearl river from the Custom House to Matou—and probably afterwards to extend as far as Whampoa—was fully detailed by our Canton correspondent weeks ago, and descriptions of the other important projects now in hand or under consideration have also been fully dealt with by the same writer. However, if the *China Mail's* amende honorable to one of the foremost of China's living statesmen comes somewhat late in the day, and is moreover a mere *rechauffé* of what has already appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, we nevertheless welcome the change for the better and congratulate our contemporary on having at length

discovered the error of its ways, and also for plucking up sufficient resolution to atone for its past misdeeds in vilifying and maligning the large-minded patriot and accomplished scholar who directs the destinies of Southern China.

No Chinese statesman has ever been more vehemently attacked or more unjustly held up to the abuse and scorn of foreigners than Viceroy CHANG, and it is not creditable to their professions of Christianity that His Excellency's chief, if not sole, assailants have been members of the missionary body. British and American sectarians, who foolishly regard themselves as entitled to all sorts of extraordinary rights within the Chinese empire, have lost no possible opportunity of painting the Viceroy in the blackest colours, holding him up as the most rabid of anti-foreign and retrograde statesmen, and as the sworn enemy to religion, to foreigners, and to advanced civilisation; whereas, in plain truth, His Excellency is just the reverse of the picture painted in such Christian spirit by the meek and lowly apostles of the various wealthy Missions which have tried so hard to exercise a preponderant influence in the Middle Kingdom. CHANG CHIH-TUNG is like one of the ablest and most far-seeing of China's high officials; he is a courteous gentleman and a profound scholar; his name has never once been tainted—a rare virtue in a Chinese mandarin—with bribery or any one of the many venal abuses so rampant in viceregal yamens; and it can scarcely be doubted that the immense influence he possesses with the Empress and in swaying the decisions of the high authorities in Peking, rests on the universally recognised fact that his patriotism, like his integrity and personal courage, stands high above suspicion. So far as Hongkong is concerned, the Viceroy has rendered himself unpopular in certain mercantile circles by the apathy he is supposed to have shown regarding the removal of the obstructions to navigation in what is known as the "back reach" of the Pearl river, which were laid down when Canton was believed to be in danger from the French war vessels during the Franco-Chinese troubles some five years ago; but under all circumstances, and we speak with some authority, we cannot hold His Excellency solely to blame for what is undoubtedly an unnecessary and irritating nuisance. After terms of peace between France and China had been arranged, the Canton high authorities had no objections whatever to removing the piles, stones and other rubbish which impeded the trade of the port by preventing foreign steamers from using the "back reach," and steps actually had been initiated for that purpose when the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, with its customary prudence and perspicacity, thought fit to interfere. And the Committee of that august body, being seized with a fit of the *calcothetis scribendi*, took upon themselves to petition the Chinese Government through the British Minister at Peking, altogether ignoring the practically autocratic power and authority possessed by the Viceroy of the Liang Kuang. The result of that ill-judged step was inevitable; certain nominal instructions were said to have been forwarded by the Tsung-li Yamén to CHANG CHIH-TUNG for the removal of the alleged obstructions, but that all-powerful official ignored both the orders of the Peking Foreign Office and the protests of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. And the obstructions still remain. Had the petition been sent direct to the Viceroy through the British Consul at Canton—the proper channel for such a request—this grievance would have ceased to exist years ago. However, we must not expect too much wisdom from the Pilgrim Fathers of our local commercial sanhedrin; but when it becomes generally known that CHANG CHIH-TUNG has done everything within his power to improve his people by the encouragement of foreign methods and machinery, that he has warmly supported and encouraged mining enterprises in Kwangtung and Kwang-si, faithfully copied the leading features of the Hon. C. P. CHATER'S Hongkong Praya Reclamation scheme for bunding the Canton river opposite the city, has built and is still building educational and industrial establishments throughout the two provinces under his jurisdiction, and has actually been successful in advocating the introduction of railways, we shall probably hear less of his alleged anti-foreign and obstructive tendencies.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

LONDON, May 7th.

The Paris Exhibition was opened yesterday by the President of the Republic, who welcomed the people to the festival, and in his speech expressed the hope that the labour expended upon the work was hastening the advent of the time when the resources of the nation would be solely employed in works of peace.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ROME has now twenty-two Protestant churches.

The latest from South America is that Brazil is preparing for a war with Bolivia.

We are informed that the meeting of the Legislative Council which was to be held at 4 p.m. to-morrow has been postponed till Thursday, the 16th inst., at 4 p.m.

We would remind our readers that the amateur concert in aid of the Roman Catholic Cathedral Organ Fund will take place this evening, in the Club Lusitano, commencing at 9 o'clock.

We are requested to state that the Band and Pipers of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders will not play in the Public Gardens on Sunday next, and will cease playing until further notice.

A COMPETITION in gymnastics, etc., for prizes presented by the Hon. A. P. MacEwen, President of the Victoria Recreation Club, will be held in the Gymnasium of the V. R. C. on Saturday next, commencing at 5.30 p.m.

SOME of the "cures" at a European resort are mineral water cure, grape cure, whey cure, cold-water cure, massage cure, pine-needle baths, Russian, Roman, Irish, mud steam and electric baths. All this are met by "cures."

AN Opera Bouffe Company from Australia will shortly visit Hongkong and Shanghai. The leading artists of the combination are Mesdames Annette Ivanova, Aggie Kelton; and Messrs. Stewart, and Messrs. John Forde and Knight Ashton.

He was at last ready for trial. Great Boole Lawyer (in New York)—"The trial of our honorable client will begin to-morrow." Assistant (astounded)—"Trial? Could you get the case postponed any longer?" "No need to have it further postponed. All the important witnesses are dead."

"CHARLEY, the scientists compute that on an average a man has four axes once in 3,486 times." "Yes." "Well, what do you think of a man who holds such a hand three times in a single evening?" "I should think he might be too good a poker player to make the game thoroughly enjoyable for his friends."

THE French army for 1879 stands at 515,627 men and 123,794 horses; the strength of the German army, by the Septennate bill of 1877, is fixed at 492,000 men, with about 85,000 horses; the Austrian army numbers 301,024 men, with 50,362 horses and the Italian army 253,000 men, with a proportionate number of horses.

ABOUT 4.45 this morning, a fire broke out on the first floor of a Chinese storehouse at No. 10, Wilmer Street, Praya West. A quantity of miscellaneous goods—tea, tobacco, medicine, etc., was inside, and the flames spread rapidly. The Fire Brigade, under Mr. Superintendent Wedchew, got down quickly, and succeeded in saving the two godowns at which time, but No. 10 was gutted. It was insured for \$15,000 with some foreign company represented by Messrs. Siemens & Co.

THE French medical jurists still recommend death by decapitation. In an elaborate work, entitled "La Mort par la Décapitation," by Dr. Paul Loyer, the following are given as its advantages: It kills instantly, painlessly, and surely—*tuto, cito et jucunde*. There can be absolutely no return of consciousness after the blow falls. The separation of the head and trunk offers a public proof of death. In all other procedures, says Dr. Loyer, and in death by electricity in particular, the simulation of death is possible.

"Now, sir," said the counsel for the defence, knitting his brows and looking severely at the witness, "you say you can remember the exact time during the forenoon at which these events took place, because you had been fishing in the creek for more than three hours. Is that correct?" "It is," replied the witness. "I'll ask you now if you can remember how many fish you had caught, and what their size was?" "I hadn't caught a fish. Hadn't had a blamed nibble." "We'll have to change our tactics," whispered the lawyer to his client. "We never can impeach this man's testimony."

THE use of oil to prevent the breaking of heavy waves, the N. Y. *Maritime Register* says, has become so great that many kinds of apparatus have been invented to distribute the oil with good effect. Notwithstanding all this, however, the use of oil for stilling the waves is not by any means common. Mariners at the sea are time credulous and sceptical. They are fond of old ways and they have not taken over kindly to the use of oil. But the spirit of progress is upon them and sufficient of them have felt its influence to show the obstinate that they can no longer ignore the merits of oil as a wave queller. Its use must become common and those who have been sensible enough to try it should tell of their experience, not once but time and again, and especially when they meet with the sceptical.

THE Band and Pipers of the 1st Battalion A. and S. Highlanders, will perform in Murray Barracks from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. to-morrow. The following will be the programme:—

BAND PROGRAMME.
March—*"The Wave"*—Gold.
Quadrille—*"Face of the Fair"*—Willis.
Valse—*"The Blue Bird"*—Alb.
Polka—*"Old China"*—Owen.
Lancers—*"Till I Die"*—O'Donoghue.
Gigue—*"John Peel"*—Metc.

PIPER'S PROGRAMME FOR BARRACK SQUARE.
March—*"Hot Punch"*—Gold.
Strathspey—*"The Rose O'Tullyn"*—Metc.
Reel—*"The Clumsy Whisker"*—Owen.
March—*"The Dumock Lark"*—Metc.
Strathspey—*"Lady MacKenzie O'Mahony"*—Metc.
Reel—*"Old Scotch Dance"*—Metc.
March—*"Donald Bala"*—Metc.

THE *Courier de Haiphong* publishes a detailed table of Imports into and Exports from Cochinchina during 1888. The imports totaled frs. 42,535,022, the chief articles being—Animal products, frs. 1,445,017, of which France supplied frs. 142,525. Farinaceous Food, frs. 1,011,185. Articles of Colonial consumption, frs. 4,112,833. Oils, vegetable extracts and Opium, frs. 2,395,027. Stone, earth, combustible minerals, including petroleum, frs. 4,248,945. Metals, frs. 1,444,877. Beverages, frs. 2,257,567. Textile issues and garments, frs. 2,257,567. Cotton goods, frs. 1,055,375. Silk goods, frs. 2,257,567. Paper and Stationery, frs. 1,775,582. Other manufactured articles, frs. 1,775,582. The total Exports are estimated at frs. 56,577,046, and consisted of: Animal products, frs. 1,490,803. Salt fish, frs. 1,816,457. Farinaceous Food, frs. 3,244,150. Timber, frs. 1,079,212. Textiles, frs. 1,434,368. The excess of Exports over Imports is frs. 21,042,024, an excess mostly due to the large exports of Rice from Saigon.

IN Rome there are 30 cardinals, 35 bishops, 1,460 priests, 2,215 nuns and 3,000 monks, friars, candidates, etc.

The Christy Minstrel troupe of H.M.S. *Rattler* gave a performance at the Amoy Club Theatre on the evening of Monday last.

FEMALE physicians are allowed to practice in Turkistan, but there is so little demand for their services that they pay patients to employ them.

THE London *Queen* says that American girls are bright, intelligent, good managers, tasteful dressers, kind, warm-hearted friends and affectionate wives and mothers.

THE Russian Government is stated to have granted an annual subsidy of 111,000 rubles to a private firm who contract to run a line of steamers between the Russian Pacific ports and Corea, Japan and China, the vessels in time of war to be at the disposal of the Government.

THE following scale of prices for ascending the Eiffel tower have been fixed: five francs for the top, three francs for the second platform, and two francs for the first. Unlimited time is allowed the visitors to remain in the tower. It is estimated that 10,000 visitors can simultaneously be accommodated in the structure.

THE *Amoy Advertiser* remarks—Advises from Takow report that the Douglas Co's steamer *Haiphong*, loaded in one day, 16,000 bags, roughly 1,000 tons, for Yokohama. This is the largest amount of cargo ever taken in at Takow within the twenty-four hours. Considering that the steamer was anchored in the roadstead, the fact speaks well for the resources of the port.

A CASE of poisoning, caused by eating *foie gras* from a can closed with lead, is reported by our Haiphong contemporary. The other day Messieurs Charpal, Paillet, Jeannin and a native servant were returning from Do-son when, one after another, they all showed violent symptoms of poisoning. On arrival at Haiphong, strong remedies were given at the military hospital, and they eventually recovered. On enquiring into the origin of the complaint, it was found out that all had partaken freely of the *foie gras* alluded to.

THE *Bench and Bar* gives the following as the laws concerning divorces—Australians.—Divorces have never been sanctioned. Jews.—In olden times the Jews had a discretionary power of divorcing their wives. Javans.—If the wife be dissatisfied, she can obtain a perfect divorce by paying a certain specified sum. Tibetans.—Divorces are seldom allowed unless with the consent of both parties; re-marriage is forbidden. Moors.—If the wife does not become the mother of a boy, she may divorce with the consent of the tribe, and she can marry again without any further formalities. Abyssinians.—No form of marriage is necessary. The connection may be dissolved and renewed as often as the parties think proper. Siberians.—If the man be dissatisfied with the most trifling acts of his wife, he tears her cap or veil from her head, and this constitutes a divorce. Coreans.—The husband can divorce his wife at pleasure, and leave her the charge of maintaining the children. If she proves unfaithful, he can put her to death. Siamese.—The first wife may be divorced, but the second may not be. She may claim the first child, and the alternate children are yielded to the husband. Arctic Region.—When a man desires a divorce he leaves the house in anger, and does not return for several days. The wife understands the hint and leaves. Druse and Turkomen.—Among these people, if a wife asks her husband's permission to go out, and he says, "Go," without adding, "but come back again," she is divorced. Though both parties desire it, they cannot lawfully live together again without being remarried. Cochinchina.—If the parties choose to separate they break a pair of chopsticks or a copper coin in the presence of witnesses, by which action the union is dissolved. The husband must restore to the wife the property belonging to her prior to her marriage. American Indians.—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks given the witnesses of the marriage are broken as a sign of divorce. Usually new connections are formed without the old ones being dissolved. A man never divorces his wife if she has borne him sons.

POPE LEO XIII. has at last descended to leave the Vatican—where for 18 years the Pope has kept up a feeble show of being imprisoned for conscience sake—and has been seen by the faithful sniffing the Roman breezes out of doors. The San Francisco *Argonaut* howls derisively over the event as follows:—Our profound sympathy has been stirred for the imprisoned Pope. For these 18 years he has been confined within his own sumptuous palace of the Vatican, not allowed to walk abroad save in his own extensive pleasure grounds; not permitted to see the light of heaven except through stained glass; compelled to subsist upon prison fare sumptuously prepared by skillful cooks and served upon dishes of silver and plates of gold; breathing no breath of fresh air that did not come through perfumed gloves filled with the melody of birds; his only freedom of personal movement through many thousands of rooms, galleries, broad halls, stairways, glided, tapestried, and frescoed by Michael Angelo, enriched and adorned by sculpture, painting, wood-carving, pictures in mosaics of marble, provided with bands of music; guarded by Swiss; waited on by cardinals, priests, and laymen; adored as the viceregent of God; receiving deputations from foreign lands; visits from crowned kings, presents from an admiring world, to the extent of millions in value; clothed in embroidered vestments, blazoned in jewels, and recognised by hundreds of millions of worshippers as civil monarch of all the earth, as representative of God, as holding the keys of the heavenly Jerusalem. Poor, persecuted, imprisoned, unhappy Pope! As successor of St. Peter, who was a fisher of fish, he has been compelled to fish for men. Christ the God was permitted in freedom to vie with the beasts of the field and the birds of the air for a place where to lay his head, while this poor sovereign of all the earth has been confined to a sumptuous royal palace, amid works of art and surrounded by all the vain pomp and pageants of royalty. Christ the Lord made a mistake while on earth by surrendering to the "powers," by living obedient to "authority," by "rendering unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's," and by "rendering unto God the things that were God's." Had He been a king by divine authority, had He enjoyed the "keys," had He been clothed with "infallibility" while in the flesh—He might have lived in palace, been surrounded by guards, worn a crown other than of thorns, and died a happier death than by crucifixion. We are so glad that this cruel persecution of Leo the Thirteenth is ended, so delighted that he has consented to walk down the magnificent, chiselled, Elysian stairway from out the splendid environments of his sumptuous palace into the great Basilica of St. Peter, that we cannot refrain from the expression of our satisfaction and the hope that he will further consecrate himself from the thralldom of his surroundings, by tossing his three-storied tiara from the tower of St. Angelo into the yellow Tiber.

M. JUNIOR, Agent of the Messageries Maritimes at Haiphong, and M. Boudet, Civil Engineer attached to the firm of U. Pila & Co. arrived here by the steamer *Frappin*, from Haiphong, and left to-day by the French Mail steamer *Impudently* for Marseilles.

Two years ago, says a writer in the *Boston Advertiser*, the chief man in Europe, perhaps in the world, was Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor. Backed by Kaiser and peasant, by the army and the State, the diplomatist of his age, he made or unmade kingdoms, and kept Germany's peace in irresistible force of an unbending will, at the head of Europe. He was Reichs-Kanzler, playing the nations like puppets on a wire, against each other, keeping an iron grip on his power in his State and pushing his Empire into Africa and the Pacific Islands, knew no obstacles, and plans he made he finished with success. But there seems to be a change. When "the English woman" came to power, for three months he saw his power slowly slipping away. He saw Prince Herbert, his chosen successor, openly refused admittance to court; he saw the rise of Boulanger, of the *Batterberg*; and when, with the accession of Wilhelm II., he came into power once more, he found his prestige broken. Since then his every move seems to have miscarried. Russia, the cloud on the Eastern horizon, grows more and more threatening. Prince Herbert, by his maladroitness in the Morier case, not only showed his unfitness to be the next Reichs-Kanzler, but injured the *intelle cordale* of the triple alliance. The cold reception of the young Kaiser in Vienna is too recent for comment. The outbreak of the natives has gutted back the German advance in Africa. The Samoan affair has apparently checked the tide of aggression in the Pacific Ocean. Success has been his for years and now the very magnitude of his former achievements makes his later failures the more significant. Is it the beginning of his decline?

Is there is one part of the town more than another where a sensible Public Works Department would see that the public convenience and safety were studied, one would think it would be Queen's Road. And yet if any works therein or thereon can be delayed or neglected, or the Department can in any other way distinguish itself as a pettifogged jockey, it is done. A while back the road was torn up to lay water-mains. The work was laid down again. Then it was smashed up in sections, to be mended, and little barriers of bamboo were stuck up here and there to prevent the velocity of the traffic overbearing the new roadway, and the result was that no one could walk on the pathway. Now the difficulty is to walk on it. Between the Victoria Hotel and the Hall and Holtz Co's premises a barricade has been stuck up for six solid months, whilst some thick-skinned old Chinese contractor pulls down the old buildings, and whether it is blissing out or raining in torrents people walking on it must get out into the roadway. A short distance nearer that hideous obstruction known as the Clock Tower, but on the other side of the street, is the shell of a lofty store formerly occupied by Hindoo merchants. Only the bare walls are standing—a most dangerous state of things when typhoons are impending, and yet to-day workmen were dismantling the top part and dropping the heavy rubbish, bricks, etc., right on to the causeway below, where people were passing. The man in charge ought to have had six months' and would, if the authorities had anybody to look after these matters. The Colony is littered with inspectors at one sort and another. Mr. Francis G.C. "never heard" of the latest addition to the motley crowd—and it is strikingly curious what a lot of inspecting they can't do among them.

PHOTOGRAPHING the foot instead of the face is the latest craze in the fashionable circles of Europe and America. This doesn't mean, of course, photographing two neat boots reposing on a chair with an inch of stocking above them; it is the undressed human extremity which is put before the camera, and ladies whose feet look better than their heads have taken up the inspiration with great vigour. A good deal of undressed human being is also attached to the foot in some of these pictures, and the amount of this is steadily increasing. As the week, the American reporter has got on the track of this fresh craze, and he reports on it thus—It is only within the past year that American ladies have waked up to the fact that the foot, as a feature of artistic beauty, has some claims upon their attention, and a proof exists in the new fad of having the feet photographed. A well known photographer on Broadway, in reply to my inquiries, said, "Yes, I'll show you some of them, but you mustn't ask me whose they are." There it was, sure enough. A dainty white foot, resting on a dark velvet cushion, *sans shoe, sans stocking*. No covering save the snowy skin, no adornment but the artistically trimmed nails. It was something more than a foot, for the laced and ribboned skirt came only to the bend of the round, dimpled knee. "I have other styles," said the artist. "Now, this is of a *déshabille* of this season. I think she has the prettiest foot I ever saw." This picture was of a figure in rustic dress seated upon a bank, or, I should say, reclining; for the head was resting on the arms in such a way that the face was hidden. The carefully-crowned limbs were bare, and the short skirt displayed them in all their beauty. Another picture was of a girl lying upon a sofa, with her hair falling over her face. She also wore a peasant's dress which showed bare feet. There was no end to the poses, and all with the same object. "What do the ladies do with these pictures?" I asked. "We never inquire about that," he replied. "Are they mostly young ladies?" "Almost without exception," was the prompt reply. "They are ladies of good standing, and from the very best families in New York." "Do their parents know of this—idiosyncrasy?" I asked. "Well, in all probability, no. That part of it is no affair of mine, you know." "I thought," I said, "that it might be pictures of actresses?" "Not a bit of it," said the artist with decision, "an actress never would hide her face."

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE DEATH OF A SAPPER AT KOWLOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—The military portion of the community of Hongkong must feel indebted to you for your kind "championship" in respect of one or two matters affecting their interests recently ventilated in your columns. I am sure, however, that in doing justice to one class you would not knowingly do injustice to another; therefore I feel the less diffidence in venturing to add a remark or two to yours in issue of last night in reference to the sad death of an engineer, while superintending a coolie engaged in pumping water at Kowloon. The tenor of your remarks would lead to the impression that because the man reported himself sick and was seen and returned to duty by a medical officer, the latter was more or less directly responsible for the death of the former, which took place some hours later. This is very unjust, as anyone at all acquainted with military

usage will admit. The man died in an apoplectic fit and his reporting himself sick that morning was a mere coincidence.

The number of soldiers that report themselves sick for no other reason than to avoid some disagreeable duty or parade is so great, and the practice so common that medical officers in time become somewhat sceptical, and excusably so, as to the existence of the "unseen"; the practice, in short, simply invites such unfortunate accidents as the one in question. That the poor fellow fell unwell is almost certain; that he seemed well enough to do light duty is equally so; in fact every soldier knows that had the medical or any other officer thought for a moment the man was ill he would have been sent to hospital whether he wanted to go there or not.

Further, it was really doing him a kindness to put him to the work upon which he was engaged, seeing it was impossible to know he would be seized by apoplexy; he had nothing what ver to do except to sit, and not even that if he preferred to do otherwise; he was sheltered from the sun by the roof of the small shed in which the pump was situated, and so far from its being a hot day it was cold and wet. These are the facts and they show, I think, how impossible it would be to prevent death by apoplexy either of soldiers or civilians, and how easily an injustice may be done by an attempt to fix blame on any particular person when such cases occur.

Yours truly,

J. F. B.

Hongkong, May 9th, 1889.

Our correspondent can safely rest assured that it is not never, has been, and never will be the policy of this journal, "in doing justice to one class to knowingly do injustice to another."—Ed., *Hongkong Telegraph*.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—I should like to claim a little space in your valuable paper, to draw attention to the pay and position of Officers in the Mercantile Marine on the coast of China. There is no class of men who go through and put up with as many hardships and inconveniences on such miserable pay, and I think it is time for them to bestir themselves and shake off the lethargy in which they have passively remained for years; and now that the pay and prospects are brightening up at home, who are bristling from our homes on less than home pay, ought to make a demand for a higher scale of wages out here, as it is a well known fact that a shilling at home is better than a dollar in the Far East, and the pay ought therefore to be larger in proportion.

No doubt there is some retired Marine in Hongkong who, for the sake of "the cloth," would consent to act as Secretary to a Society (if one can be formed) for the benefit of Mercantile Marine Officers. I am sure this proposal is well worth a trial, and I should like to have some of my brother officers' opinion on the matter, as it is high time that the miserable pay of \$75, \$50, and \$35 for first, second and third mates respectively should cease, as curiously enough, a sailor is supposed to be as many-sided as a "Admirable Crichton"—an occasional navigator, parson, lawyer, doctor, and a host of things besides.

No reason exists why we should not succeed in improving our pay and position if we only go the right way about it, and I therefore hope that a movement for the purpose will soon be set afoot.

Yours truly,

"NAUTICUS."

Hongkong, 9th May, 1889.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO DELI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." Sir,—I should just like five lines to point out to many misstatements in the letter from the Agents of the Deli Planters' Association which you published last night.

The official examination of coolies, both at Swatow and Deli, is a bigger fact than at our own Emigration Office here in Hongkong, if that is possible, and amounts to much the same thing as catching a flock of sheep.

The management of immigration affairs is very possibly controlled by the Resident of Sumatra. So it is here by the Governor. The Resident of Deli no more troubles his head—nor does a single individual under him—as to whether the coolies imported are kidnapped or not, than the Emperor of China does. The laborers are imported by the Association, just as members of our Jockey Club subscribe for so many "griffins," and it does not matter how they are obtained so long as they are set ashore at Deli. The Association smiles grimly at them and says "Oh yes; I'll protect you now." And the horde of coolies is divided up among the planters, the *findals* take charge of their various lots, and off they go. How are they treated then? Very fairly, Messrs. Laitis and Haslop tell us. They get so much ground to cultivate, and are paid by result, so that it is a good deal more beneficial to the planter than to the coolies. They did not go there to work on commission, but to earn fixed salaries. They go to Hospital if they are sick. Yes, for the same reason that the old Virginian planters had sick slaves attended to—because they cost too much to lose. They get advances—generally either for opium or to remit to China. They thus rivet the fetters on their own limbs, in their ignorance, by contracting debts which they will not be able to repay for long enough, and so become peons. They cannot leave the plantation—they are auctioned there for their contracted term, and if they do leave it must be by stealth, through jungle-paths. At every cross-road a Sikh is stationed, who requires a pass from every coolie who comes along, and any who are without are returned back. They, like the natives, are treated like animals if they have occasion to speak; to the assistants they must do so on their knees, and for very trivial offences they are liable to be sent over to the Resident and flogged.

The best reply to the arguments in last night's letter is in the fact that the British officials, who know the system thoroughly, will have nothing to do with it. The British Consul at Amoy has renounced, against the system of procuring the men at his end of the route, and the British Government is so sensible of the abuses at the other end that they refused to let Indian coolies go except under strict regulations.

I know that this is a very rough sort of a reply but if Messrs. Laitis and Haslop feel inclined to defend the system of emigration it will not be any the worse for a little ventilation.

Yours truly,

EX-ASSISTANT

Hongkong, 9th May, 1889.

"A CIVILISED LAND"

The sort of sickening cant that goes down at any "official" meeting of any kind in England would be simply amazing, if its solid root in *land* were not so obvious. The upper reaches of the English classes monopolise all the good appointments in the Army and Navy, in the Foreign and Colonial Offices, in the Church, and even the Bar. These are simply run in the interests of all the younger sons of the "good families" and of the bankrupt heads of the same. There is nothing surprising in this. The British nob has the power, and he knows

Intimations.

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Hongkong, 9th May, 1889.

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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 4th April, 1889.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

It is requested that all communications relating to Subscriptions, Advertisements, &c., be addressed to the "Manager, Hongkong Telegraph," and not to the Editor.
Letters on Editorial matters to be sent to "The Editor" and not to individual members of the staff.
Communications intended for publication must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as evidence of good faith.
While the columns of the Hongkong Telegraph will always be open to the free discussion of questions affecting the public interest, it is distinctly understood that the Editor does not in any way hold himself responsible for opinions thus expressed.

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Subscribers to the Hongkong Telegraph are respectfully reminded that all Subscriptions are payable in advance.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1889.

We are very glad to observe that the Canton correspondent of the *China Mail* endeavours, albeit in a somewhat clumsy fashion, to do some sort of justice to His Excellency the Viceroy of Canton. CHAN CHIH-TUNG has from time to time been so grossly abused and misrepresented in the columns of our evening contemporary by its successive missionary representatives in the City of Rams that it is quite refreshing to find one member of the fraternity honest enough to ignore deep-rooted prejudice in the cause of truth. The present Canton correspondent of the *China Mail*, in the lengthy epistle printed in last night's issue of that moribund publication, tells us nothing new either of the personality of the Viceroy, his consistent policy, or the great reforms in which he is now practically engaged in carrying out, or has sanctioned with his approval. The whole of these schemes, from the establishment of the new cash mint to the projected lines of railway connecting Canton with Hongkong on one side and the populous trading and mining districts adjacent to the North River on the other, have for months past been themes of discussion in our columns. The bunding of the Pearl river from the Custom House to Matou—and probably afterwards to extend as far as Whampoa—was fully detailed by our Canton correspondent weeks ago, and descriptions of the other important projects now in hand or under consideration have also been fully dealt with by the same writer. However, if the *China Mail's* amende honorable to one of the foremost of China's living statesmen comes somewhat late in the day, and is, moreover, a mere rehash of what has already appeared in the *Hongkong Telegraph*, we nevertheless welcome the change for the better and congratulate our contemporary on having at length

discovered the error of its ways, and also for plucking up sufficient resolution to atone for its past misdeeds in vilifying and maligning the large-minded patriot and accomplished scholar who directs the destinies of Southern China.

No Chinese statesman has ever been more vehemently attacked or more unjustly held up to the abuse and scorn of foreigners than Viceroy CHAN, and it is not creditable to their professions of Christianity that His Excellency's chief, if not sole, assailants have been members of the missionary body. British and American sectarians, who foolishly regard themselves as entitled to all sorts of extraordinary rights within the Chinese empire, have lost no possible opportunity of painting the Viceroy in the blackest colours, holding him up as the most rabid of anti-foreign and retrograde statesmen, and as the sworn enemy to religion, to foreigners, and to advanced civilisation; whereas, in plain truth, His Excellency is just the reverse of the picture painted in such Christian spirit by the meek and lowly apostles of the various wealthy Missions which have tried so hard to exercise a preponderant influence in the Middle Kingdom. CHAN CHIH-TUNG is alike one of the ablest and most far-seeing of China's high officials; he is a courteous gentleman and a profound scholar; his name has never once been tainted—a rare virtue in a Chinese mandarin—with bribery or any one of the many venal abuses so rampant in viceregal yamens; and it can scarcely be doubted that the immense influence he possesses with the Empress and in swaying the decisions of the high authorities in Peking, rests on the universally recognised fact that his patriotism, like his integrity and personal courage, stands high above suspicion. So far as Hongkong is concerned, the Viceroy has rendered himself unpopular in certain mercantile circles by the apathy he is supposed to have shown regarding the removal of the obstructions to navigation in what is known as the "back reach" of the Pearl river, which were laid down when Canton was believed to be in danger from the French war vessels during the Franco-Chinese troubles some five years ago; but under all circumstances, we speak with some authority, we cannot hold His Excellency solely to blame for what is undoubtedly an unnecessary and irritating nuisance. After terms of peace between France and China had been arranged, the Canton high authorities had no objections whatever to removing the piles, stones and other rubbish which impeded the trade of the port by preventing foreign steamers from using the "back reach," and steps actually had been initiated for that purpose when the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, with its customary prudence and perspicacity, thought fit to interfere. And the Committee of that august body, being seized with a fit of the *cacothous scriendi*, took upon themselves to petition the Chinese Government through the British Minister at Peking, altogether ignoring the practically autocratic power and authority possessed by the Viceroy of the Liang Kuang. The result of that ill-judged step was inevitable; certain nominal instructions were said to have been forwarded by the Tsung-li Yamén to CHAN CHIH-TUNG for the removal of the alleged obstructions, but that all-powerful official ignored both the orders of the Peking Foreign Office and the protests of the Hongkong Chamber of Commerce. And the obstructions still remain. Had the petition been sent direct to the Viceroy through the British Consul at Canton,—the proper channel for such a request,—this grievance would have ceased to exist years ago. However, we must not expect too much wisdom from the Pilgrim Fathers of our local commercial sanhedrin; but when it becomes generally known that CHAN CHIH-TUNG has done everything within his power to improve his people by the encouragement of foreign methods and machinery, that he has warmly supported and encouraged mining enterprises in Kwangtung and Kwangsi, faithfully copied the leading features of the Hon. C. P. CHATER'S Hongkong Praya Reclamation scheme for bunding the Canton river opposite the city, has built and is still building educational and industrial establishments throughout the two provinces under his jurisdiction, and has actually been successful in advocating the introduction of railways, we shall probably hear less of his alleged anti-foreign and obstructive tendencies.

TELEGRAMS.

THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

LONDON, May 9th.

The Paris Exhibition was opened yesterday

by the President of the Republic, who welcomed

the people to the festival, and in his speech

expressed the hope that the labour expended

upon the work was hastening the advent of the

time when the resources of the nations would be

solely employed in works of peace.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

ROME has now twenty-two Protestant churches.

THE latest from South America is that Brazil is preparing for a war with Bolivia.

We are informed that the meeting of the Legislative Council which was to be held at 4 p.m. to-morrow has been postponed till Thursday, the 10th inst., at 4 p.m.

We would remind our readers that the amateur concert in aid of the Roman Catholic Cathedral Organ Fund will take place this evening, in the Club Lusitano, commencing at 9 o'clock.

We are requested to state that the Band and Piccola of the Arnyl and Sutherland Highlanders will not play in the Public Gardens on Sunday next, and will cease playing until further notice.

A COMPETITION in gymnastics, etc., for prizes presented by the Hon. A. P. MacEwen, President of the Victoria Recreation Club, will be held in the Gymnasium of the V.R.C. on Saturday next, commencing at 5.30 p.m.

SOME of the "cures" at a European resort are mineral-water cure, grape cure, whey cure, cold-water cure, massage cure, pine-needle baths, Russian, Roman, Irish, mud, steam and electric baths. All these are met by "cures."

AN Opera Bouffe Company from Australia will shortly visit Hongkong and Shanghai. The leading artists of the combination are Mesdames Annette Ivanova, Aggie Kelton, and Bella Stewart, and Messrs. John Forde and Knight Ashton.

He was at last ready for trial. Great Boobie lawyer (to New York). "The trial of our honorable client will begin to-morrow. Assistant (astounded). "Trial? Couldn't you get the case postponed any longer?" "No need to have it further postponed. All the important witnesses are dead."

"CHARLEY, the scientists compute that on an average a man holds four acres once in 4,386 times." "Yes." "Well, what do you think of a man who holds such a broad three times in a single evening?" "I should think he might be too good a poker player to make the game thoroughly enjoyable for his friends."

THE French army for 1889 stands at 515,627 men and 123,794 horses; the strength of the German army, by the Septennate bill of 1887, is fixed at 492,000 men, with about 85,000 horses; the Austrian army numbers 301,045 men, with 50,362 horses and the Italian army 253,000 men, with a proportionate number of horses.

ABOUT 4.45 this morning, a fire broke out on the first floor of a Chinese storehouse at No. 10, Wilmer Street, Praya West. A quantity of miscellaneous goods—tea, tobacco, medicine, etc., was inside, and the flames spread rapidly. The Fire Brigade, under Mr. Superintendent Wodehouse, got down quickly, and succeeded in saving the two godowns adjoining, but No. 10 was gutted. It was insured for \$15,000 with some foreign company represented by Messrs. Siemens & Co.

THE French medical jurists still recommend death by decapitation. In an elaborate work, entitled "La Mort par la Decapitation," by Dr. Paul Loye, the following are given as its advantages: It kills instantly, painlessly and surely—*tuolo, cito et jucunde*. There can be absolutely no return of consciousness after the blow falls. The separation of the head and trunk offers a public proof of death. In all other procedures, says Dr. Loye, and in death by electricity in particular, the simulation of death is possible.

"Now, sir," said the counsel for the defence, knighting his brows and looking severely at the witness, "you say you can remember the exact time during the forenoon at which these events took place, because you had been fishing in the creek for more than three hours. Is that correct?" "It is," replied the witness. "I'll ask you now if you can remember how many fish you had caught, and what their size was?" "I hadn't caught a fish. Hadn't had a blamed nibble." "We'll have to change our tactics," whispered the lawyer to his client. "We never can impeach this man's testimony."

THE use of oil to prevent the breaking of heavy waves, the *N.Y. Maritime Register* says, has become so great that many kinds of apparatus have been invented to distribute the oil with good effect. Notwithstanding all this, however, the use of oil for stilling the waves is not by any means common. Mariners are at the same time credulous and sceptical. They are fond of old ways and they have not taken over kindly to the use of oil. But the spirit of progress is upon them and sufficient of them have felt its influence to show the obstinate that they can no longer ignore the merits of oil as a wave queller. Its use must become common and those who have been sensible enough to try it should tell of their experience, not once but time and again, and especially when they meet with the sceptical.

THE Band and Pipes of the 1st Battalion A. and S. Highlanders, will perform in Murray Barracks from 7.30 p.m. to 9.30 p.m. to-morrow. The following will be the programmes:—

BAND PROGRAMME.
March....."Zebra".....Gould
Quadrille....."Fun of the Fair".....Williams
Valse....."The Distant Shore".....D'Albert
Polka....."Old Cakes".....Gould
Lancers....."Trial by Jury".....Gould
Gigue....."John Peel".....Marian

PIPER'S PROGRAMME FOR BARRACK SQUARE.
March....."Hot Punch"
March....."The Brave Old Soldier"
March....."The Cherry of Whisky"
March....."The Distant Shore"
March....."Lady MacKenzie O'Kelly"
Reel....."Old MacDonald"
March....."Donald Bala"

THE *Courier d'Haiphong* publishes a detailed table of Imports into and Exports from Cochinchina during 1888. The imports totalled francs 45,535,023, the chief articles being—Animal products, francs 1,445,017, of which France supplied francs 145,535. Farinae and cereals, francs 1,091,185. Articles of colonial consumption, francs 4,115,183. Oils, vegetable extracts and oleum, francs 2,395,027. Stone, earth, combustible minerals, including petroleum, francs 4,248,045. Metals, francs 1,844,577. River vessels, francs 2,287,567. Jute, tannins and galls, francs 2,269,070. Cotton goods, francs 7,055,378. Silk goods, francs 3,210,567. Paper and stationery, francs 1,778,589. Other manufactured articles, francs 1,408,768. The total Exports are estimated at francs 65,577,045, and consisted of—Animal products, francs 1,890,803. Salt fish, francs 5,816,577. Farinae and cereals, francs 5,044,159. Tin, francs 1,274,033. Tannins, francs 1,454,159. The value of Exports was francs 1,454,159. The value of Exports was francs 1,454,159. The value of Exports was francs 1,454,159.

IN Rome there are 30 cardinals, 35 bishops, 1,460 priests, 2,215 nuns and 3,000 monks, friars, candidates, etc.

THE Christy Minstrel troupe of H.M.S. *Rattler* gave a performance at the Amoy Club Theatre on the evening of Monday last.

FEMALE physicians are allowed to practice in Turkish, but there is so little demand for their services that they pay patients to employ them.

THE London *Queen* says that American girls are bright, intelligent, good managers, tasteful dressers, kind, warm-hearted friends and affectionate wives and mothers.

THE Russian Government is stated to have granted an annual subsidy of 111,000 rubles to a private firm who contract to run a line of steamers between the Russian Pacific ports and Korea, Japan and China, the vessels in time of war to be at the disposal of the Government.

The following scale of prices for ascending the Eiffel tower have been fixed: five francs for the top, three francs for the second platform, and two francs for the first. Unlimited time is allowed the visitors to remain in the tower. It is estimated that 10,000 visitors can be simultaneously accommodated in the structure.

THE *Amoy Asterisk* remarks:—Advices from Takow report that the Douglas Co's steamer *Haiphong*, loaded in one day, 16,100 bags, roughly 1,000 tons, for Yokohama. This is the largest amount of cargo ever taken in at Takow within the twenty-four hours. Considering that the steamer was anchored in the roadstead, the fact speaks well for the resources of the port.

A CASE of poisoning, caused by eating *pidé de foie gras* from a can closed with lead, is reported by our Haiphong contemporary. The other day Messieurs Charpal, Paillet, Jeannin and a native servant were returning from Do-son when, on another, they all showed violent symptoms of poisoning. On arrival at Haiphong, proper remedies were given them at the military hospital, and they eventually recovered. On enquiring into the origin of the complaint, it was found out that all had partaken freely of the *pidé* alluded to.

THE *Bench and Bar* gives the following as the laws concerning divorces—Australians.—Divorces have never been sanctioned. Jews.—In olden times the Jews had a discretionary power of divorcing their wives. Javans.—If the wife be dissatisfied, she can obtain a perfect divorce by paying a certain specified sum. Tibetans.—Divorces are seldom allowed unless with the consent of both parties; re-marriage is forbidden. Moors.—If the wife does not become the mother of a boy, she may be divorced with the consent of the tribe, and she can marry again without any further formalities. Abyssinians.—No form of divorce is necessary. The connection may be dissolved and renewed as often as the parties think proper. Siberians.—If the man be dissatisfied with the most trifling acts of his wife, he tears her cap off her head, and this constitutes a divorce. The husband can divorce his wife at pleasure, and leave her the charge of maintaining the children. If she proves unfaithful, he can put her to death. Siamese.—The first wife may be divorced, not sold, as the others may be. She may claim the first child, and the alternate children are yielded to the husband. Arctic Region.—When a man desires a divorce he leaves the house in anger, and does not return for several days. The wife understands the hint and leaves. Druze and Turkmen.—Among these people, if a wife asks her husband permission to go out, and he says, "Go," without adding, "but come back again," she is divorced. Though both parties desire it, they cannot lawfully live together again without being remarried. Cochinchina.—If the parties choose to separate they break a pair of chopsticks or a copper coin in the presence of witnesses, by which action the union is dissolved. The husband must restore to the wife the property belonging to her prior to her marriage. American Indians.—Among some tribes the pieces of sticks given the witnesses of the marriage are broken as a sign of divorce. Usually new connections are formed without the old ones being dissolved. The wife never divorces his wife if she has borne him sons.

POPE LEO XIII. has at last condescended to have the Vatican—where for 18 years the Pope has kept up a feeble show of being imprisoned for conscience sake—and has been seen by the faithful sniffing the Roman breezes out of doors. The San Francisco *Argonaut* howls derisively over the event as follows:—"Our profound sympathy has been stirred for the imprisoned Pope. For these 18 years he has been confined within his own sumptuous palace of the Vatican, not allowed to walk abroad save in his own extensive pleasure grounds; not permitted to see the light of heaven except through stained glass; compelled to submit upon prison fare, sumptuously prepared by skillful cooks and served upon dishes of silver and plates of gold; breathing no breath of fresh air that did not come through perfumed groves filled with the melody of birds; his only freedom of personal movement through many thousand rooms, galleries, broad halls, stairways, gilded, tapestried, and frescoed by Michael Angelo, enriched and adorned by sculpture, painting, wood-carving, pictures in mosaics of marble; provided with bands of music; guarded by Swiss; waited on by cardinals, priests and laymen; adorned with the viceregent of God; receiving deputations from foreign lands, visits from crowned kings, presents from an admiring world, to the extent of millions in value; clothed in embroidered vestments, blazing in jewels, and recognised by a hundred millions of worshippers as Civil monarch of all the earth, as representative of God, as holding the keys of the heavenly Jerusalem. Poor, persecuted, imprisoned, unhappy Pope! As successor of St. Peter, who was a fisher of fish, he has been permitted to fish for men. Christ the God was permitted in freedom to vie with the hosts of the field and the birds of the air for a place where to lay His head, while this poor sovereign of all the earth has been confined to a sumptuous royal palace, amid works of art and surrounded by all the vain pomp and pageantry of royalty. Christ the Lord made a mistake while on earth by surrendering to the 'powers,' by living obedient to 'authority,' by rendering unto Caesar the things that were Caesar's, and by rendering unto God the things that were God's; had He been a king by divine authority, had He enjoyed the 'keys,' had He been clothed with 'infallibility'—while in the flesh—He might have lived in a palace, been surrounded by guards, won a crown, worn a diadem, and died a happier death than by crucifixion. We are so glad that this cruel persecution of Leo the Thirteenth is ended, so delighted that he has consented to walk down the magnificent, chiseled, Parian stairway from out the splendid environment of his sumptuous palace into the great Basilica of St. Peter's, that we cannot refrain from the expression of our satisfaction, and the hope that he will further emancipate himself from the 'shadow of his viceregency,' by tossing his three-toed stars from the lower of Castle of San Angelo into the yellow Tiber."

M. JUNOT, Agent of the Messageries Maritimes at Haiphong, and M. Boudet, Civil Engineer attached to the firm of U. Pila & Co. arrived here by the steamer *Praya*, from Haiphong, and left to-day by the French Mail steamer *Irakoudy* for Marseilles.

TWO years ago, says a writer in the *Boston Advertiser*, the chief man in Europe, perhaps in the world, was Bismarck, the Iron Chancellor. Backed by Kaiser and peasant, by the army and the State, the diplomatist of his age, he made or unmade kingdoms, and kept Germany by the irresistible force of an unbending will, at the head of Europe. He was Reichs-Kanzler, playing the nations like puppets on a wire, against each other, keeping an iron grip on his power in his State and pushing his Empire into Asia, Africa and the Pacific Islands, across no obstacles, and plans he made he finished with success. But there seems to be a change. When "the Englishwoman" came to power, for three months he saw his power slowly slipping away. He saw Prince Herbert, his chosen successor, openly refused admittance to court; he saw the rise of Boulanger; of the Battenbergs; and when, with the accession of Wilhelm II., he came into power once more, he found his prestige broken. Since then his every move seems to have miscarried. Russia, the cloud on the Eastern horizon, grows more and more threatening. Bismarck, Herbert, by his maladroitness in the Morier case, not only showed his unfitness to be the next Reichs-Kanzler, but injured the *entente cordiale* of the triple alliance. The cold reception of the young Kaiser in Vienna is too recent for comment. The outbreak of the natives has pushed back the German advance in Africa. The Samoan affair has apparently checked the tide of aggression in the Pacific Ocean. Success has been his for years and now the very magnitude of his former achievements makes his later failures the more significant. Is it the beginning of his decline?

If there is one part of the town more than another where a sensible Public Works Department would see that the public convenience and safety were studied, one would think it would be Queen's Road. And yet if any works therein or thereon can be delayed or neglected, or the Department can in any other way distinguish itself as a petrifid jacks, it is done. A while back the road was torn up to lay water-mains. Then it was laid down again. Then it was smashed up in sections, to be mended, and little barriers of bamboo were stuck up here and there to prevent the velocity of the traffic overheating the new roadway, and the result was that no one could walk off the pathway. Now the difficulty is to walk on it. Between the Victoria Hotel and the Hall and Hotel Co.'s premises a barricade has been stuck up for six solid months, whilst some thickheaded old Chinese contractor pulls down the old buildings, and whether it is blazing hot or raining in torrents people walking on that side must get out into the roadway. A short distance nearer that hideous obstruction known as the Clock Tower, but on the other side of the street, is the shell of a lofty store formerly occupied by Hindoo merchants. Only the bare walls are standing—a most dangerous state of things when typhoons are impending, and yet to-day workmen were dismantling the top part and dropping the heavy rubbish, bricks, etc., right on to the causeway below, where people were passing. The man in charge ought to have had six months and would, if the authorities had anybody to look after these matters. The Colony is littered with inspectors of one sort and another—Mr. Francis Q.C., "never heard" of the latest addition to the motley crowd—and it is strikingly curious what a lot of inspecting they can't do among them.

PHOTOGRAPHING the foot instead of the face is the latest craze in the fashionable circles of Europe and America. This doesn't mean, of course, photographing two neat boots reposing on a chair with an inch of stocking above them; it is the undressed human extremity which is put before the camera, and ladies whose feet look better than their heads have taken to the inspiration with great vigour. A good deal of unclothed human being is also attached to the foot in some of these pictures, and the amount of this is steadily increasing. As usual, the American reporter has got on the track of this fresh fad, and he reports on it thus:—"It is only within the past year that American ladies have waked up to the fact that the foot, as a feature of artistic beauty, has some claims upon their attention, and a proof exists in the new fad of having the feet photographed. A well known photographer on Broadway, in reply to my inquiries, said, 'Yes, I'll show you some of them, but you mustn't ask me where they are.' There it was, sure enough. A dainty white foot, resting on a dark velvet cushion, *sans* shoe, *sans* stocking. No covering save the snowy skin, an adornment but the artistically trimmed nails. It was something more than a foot; for the laced and ribboned skirt came only to the bend of the round, dimpled knee. 'I have other styles,' said the artist. 'Now this is of a *débutante* of this season. I think she has the prettiest foot I ever saw.' This picture was of a figure in rustic dress seated upon a bank, on which she was reclining for the head was resting on the arms in such a way that the face was hidden. The carelessly-croaked limbs were bare, and the short skirt displayed them in all their beauty. Another picture was of a girl lying upon a sofa, with her hair falling over her face. She also wore a peasant's dress which showed bare feet. There was no end to the poses, and all with the one object. 'What do the ladies do with these pictures?' I asked. 'We never inquire about that,' he replied. 'Are they mostly young ladies?' 'Almost without exception,' was the prompt reply. 'They are ladies of good standing, and from the very best families in New York.' 'Do their parents know of this idiosyncrasy?' I asked. 'Well, in all probability, no. That part of it is no affair of mine, you know.' 'I thought,' said I, 'that these might be pictures of actresses.' 'Not a bit of it,' said the artist with decision; 'an actress never would hide her face.'

THE official examination of coolies, both at Swatow and Dell, is a bigger business than our own Emigration Office here in Hongkong, if that is possible, and amounts to much the same thing as calculating a flock of sheep. The management of immigration affairs is very profitably controlled by the Resident of Swatow. So it is here by the Governor. The Resident of Dell no more troubles his head—nor does a single individual under him—as to whether the coolies imported are kidnapped or not, than the Emperor of China does. The laborers are imported by the Association, just as members of our Jockey Club subscribe for so many "griffins," and it does not matter how they are obtained so long as they are set ashore at Dell. The Association smiles grimly at them and says, "Oh, yes; I'll protect you from the natives, and the birds of prey is divided up among the planters, the *Hindals* take charge of their various lots, and off they go. How are they treated then? Very fairly, Messrs. Lantz and Haeckel tell us. They get so much ground to cultivate, and are paid by results. But that is a good deal more beneficial to the planter than to the coolies. They did not go there to work on commission, but to earn fixed salaries. They go to Hospital if they are sick. Yes, for the same reason that the old Virginian planter had slaves attended to—because they cost too much to lose. They get advances—generally either for opium or to remit to China. They thus rivet the fetters on their own limbs, in their ignorance, by contracting debts which they will not be able to repay for long enough, and so become peons. They cannot leave the plantation—they are anchored there for their contracted term; and if they do leave it must be by stealth, through jungle paths. At every cross-road a Sikh is stationed, who requires a pass from every coolie who comes along, and any who are without a pass are turned back. The natives are treated like animals; if they have occasion to speak to the assistants they must do so on their knees, and for very trivial offences they are liable to be sent over to the Resident and flogged. The best reply to the arguments in last night's letter is in the fact that the British officials, who know the system thoroughly, will have nothing to do with it. The British Consul at Amoy has remonstrated against the system of procuring the men at his end of the route and the British Government is so sensible of the abuses at the other end that they refused to let Indian coolies go except under strict regulations. I know that this is a very rough sort of a reply but if Messrs. Lantz and Haeckel feel inclined to defend the system of emigration it will not be any the worse for a little ventilation.

CORRESPONDENCE.

(We do not necessarily endorse the opinions expressed by Correspondents in this column.)

THE DEATH OF A SAPPER AT KOWLOON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

SIR,—The military portion of the community of Hongkong must feel indebted to you for your kind championship in respect of one or two matters affecting their interests recently ventilated in your columns. I am sure, however, that in doing justice to one class you would not knowingly do injustice to another, therefore I feel the less diffidence in venturing to add a remark or two to yours in issue of last night in reference to the sad death of an engineer while superintending a coolie engaged in pumping water at Kowloon.

The tenor of your remarks would lead to the impression that because the man reported himself sick and was seen and returned to duty by a medical officer, the latter was made or less directly responsible for the death of the former, which took place some hours later. This is very unjust, as anyone at all acquainted with military

usage will admit. The man died in an apoplectic fit and his reporting himself sick that morning was a mere coincidence. The number of soldiers that report themselves sick for no other reason than to avoid some disagreeable duty or parade is so great, and the practice so common that medical officers in time become somewhat sceptical, and excusably so, as to the existence of the "unsound" practice, in short, simply invites such unfortunate accidents as the one in question. That the poor fellow felt unwell is almost certain; that he seemed well enough to do light duty is equally so; in fact every soldier knows that had the medical or any other officer thought for a moment the man was ill he would have been sent to hospital whether he wanted to go there or not.

Further, it was really doing him a kindness to put him to the work upon which he was engaged, seeing it was impossible to know he would be seized by apoplexy; he had nothing at all to do except to sit and not even that if he preferred to do otherwise; he was sheltered from the sun by the roof of the small shed in which the pump is situated, and so far from his being a hot day it was cold and wet. These are the facts and they show, I think, how impossible it would be to prevent death by apoplexy either of soldiers or civilians, and how easily an injustice may be done by an attempt to fix blame on any particular person when such cases occur.

Yours truly,
J. F. B.
Hongkong, May 9th, 1889.
(Our correspondent can safely rest assured that it is not, never has been, and never will be the policy of this journal, "in doing justice to one class to knowingly do injustice to another.")
—Ed., Hongkong Telegraph.

THE MERCANTILE MARINE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—I should like to claim a little space in your valuable paper, to draw attention to the pay and position of Officers in the Mercantile Marine on the coast of China. There is no class of men who go through and put up with as many hardships and inconveniences on such miserable pay, and I think it is time for them to bestir themselves and shake off the lethargy in which they have passively remained for years; and now that the pay and prospects are brightening up at home, we who are banished from our homes on less than home pay, ought to make a demand for a higher scale of wages out here, as it is a well known fact that a shilling at home is better than a dollar in the Far East, and the pay ought therefore to be larger in proportion.

No doubt there is some retired Marine in Hongkong who, for the sake of the cloth, would consent to act as Secretary to a Society, (if one could be formed) for the benefit of Mercantile Marine Officers. I am sure this proposal is well worth a trial, and I should like to have some of my brother officers' opinion on the matter, as it is high time that the miserable pay of \$75, \$50, and \$35 for first, second, and third mates respectively should cease, as curiously enough, a sailor is supposed to be as many-sided as the "Admirable Crichton"—at once sailor, navigator, parson, lawyer, doctor, and a host of things besides.

No reason exists why we should not succeed in improving our pay and position if we only go the right way about it, and I therefore hope that a movement for the purpose will soon be set afoot.

Yours truly,
"NAUTICUS."
Hongkong, 9th May, 1889.

CHINESE EMIGRATION TO DELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONGKONG TELEGRAPH." SIR,—I should just like five lines to point out as many mistakes in the letter from the Agents of the Dell Planters' Association which you published last night.

The official examination of coolies, both at Swatow and Dell, is a bigger business than our own Emigration Office here in Hongkong, if that is possible, and amounts to much the same thing as calculating a flock of sheep. The management of immigration affairs is very profitably controlled by the Resident of Swatow. So it is here by the Governor. The Resident of Dell no more troubles his head—nor does a single individual under him—as to whether the coolies imported are kidnapped or not, than the Emperor of China does. The laborers are imported by the Association, just as members of our Jockey Club subscribe for so many "griffins," and it does not matter how they are obtained so long as they are set ashore at Dell. The Association smiles grimly at them and says, "Oh, yes; I'll protect you from the natives, and the birds of prey is divided up among the planters, the *Hindals* take charge of their various lots, and off they go. How are they treated then? Very fairly, Messrs. Lantz and Haeckel tell us. They get so much ground to cultivate, and are paid by results. But that is a good deal more beneficial to the planter than to the coolies. They did not go there to work on commission, but to earn fixed salaries. They go to Hospital if they are sick. Yes, for the same reason that the old Virginian planter had slaves attended to—because they cost too much to lose. They get advances—generally either for opium or to remit to China. They thus rivet the fetters on their own limbs, in their ignorance, by contracting debts which they will not be able to repay for long enough, and so become peons. They cannot leave the plantation—they are anchored there for their contracted term; and if they do leave it must be by stealth, through jungle paths. At every cross-road a Sikh is stationed, who requires a pass from every coolie who comes along, and any who are without a pass are turned back. The natives are treated like animals; if they have occasion to speak to the assistants they must do so on their knees, and for very trivial offences they are liable to be sent over to the Resident and flogged.

The best reply to the arguments in last night's letter is in the fact that the British officials, who know the system thoroughly, will have nothing to do with it. The British Consul at Amoy has remonstrated against the system of procuring the men at his end of the route and the British Government is so sensible of the abuses at the other end that they refused to let Indian coolies go except under strict regulations. I know that this is a very rough sort of a reply but if Messrs. Lantz and Haeckel feel inclined to defend the system of emigration it will not be any the worse for a little ventilation.

Yours truly,
EX-ASSISTANT.
Hongkong,

Commercial.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Hongkong and Shanghai Bank—172 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Union Insurance Society of Canton—\$110 per share, sellers.
 China Traders' Insurance Company—\$79 per share, sellers.
 North China Insurance—Tls. 330 per share, ex div., buyers.
 Canton Insurance Company, Limited—\$130 per share, buyers.
 Yangtze Insurance Association—Tls. 100 per share.

Chinese Insurance Company—\$160 per share, sellers.
 On Tai Insurance Company, Limited—Tls. 150, per share.
 Hongkong Fire Insurance Company—\$387 per share, buyers.
 China Fire Insurance Company—\$87 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company—93 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Hongkong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Co.—\$274 per share, sellers.

China and Manila Steam Ship Company—140 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Gas Company—\$135 per share, sellers.
 Hongkong Hotel Company—\$200 per share, buyers.

Hongkong Hotel Co.'s Six Per Cent. Debenture—\$501.
 Indo-China Steam Navigation Company, Limited—par, sellers.

Douglas Steamship Company—\$83 per share, buyers.
 China Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$220 per share, sales and buyers.

Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited—\$110 per share, sales and buyers.
 Hongkong Ice Company—\$125 per share, sales and buyers.

Hongkong and China Bakery Company, Limited—\$80 per share.
 Hongkong Dairy Farm Co., Limited—\$14 per share, buyers.

A. S. Watson & Co., Limited—135 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 B—21 per cent. premium, sellers.

Chinese Imperial Loan of 1884 C—5 per cent. premium, buyers.
 Chinese Imperial Loan of 1886 E—11 per cent. premium.

Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Limited—\$120 per share, nominal.
 The Hongkong Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.—\$20 per share, nominal.

Perak Tin Mining and Smelting Company—\$35 per share, sellers.
 Punjom and Sunghie Dua Samantan Mining Co.—\$27 per share, buyers.

Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company—\$193 per share, sellers.
 Tongkin Coal Mining Co.—\$700 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong High-Level Tramway Co., Limited—260 per cent. premium, buyers.
 The East Borneo Planting Co., Limited—\$58 per share, sellers.

The Sengat Koyah Planting Co., Ltd.—\$55 per share, sellers.
 Cruickshank & Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sales.

The Steam Launch Co., Limited—nominal.
 The Austin Arms Hotel and Building Co., Ltd.—par.

The China-Borneo Co., Ltd.—\$50 per share, sellers.
 The Hongkong Brick and Cement Co., Ltd.—\$122 per share, buyers.

The Green Island Cement Co. (Old Issue)—\$55 per share, buyers.
 The Green Island Cement Co. (New Issue)—\$15 per share, sellers.

The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd.—\$135 per share.
 The Hongkong Land Investment Co., Ltd. (New Issue)—\$125 per share.

The Hongkong Electric Light Co., Ltd.—\$8 per share, sellers.
 Geo. Fenwick & Co., Limited—\$321 per share, buyers.

The West Point Buildings Co., Ltd.—\$60 per share, sellers.
 The Peak Hotel and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$29 per share, buyers.

The Labuk Planting Co., Ltd.—\$17 per share, buyers.
 The Jelabu Mining and Trading Co., Ltd.—\$7 per share, sales and buyers.

ON LONDON.—Bank, T. T. ... 3/0
 Bank Bills, on demand ... 3/0
 Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight ... 3/0
 Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 3/0
 Credits at 4 months' sight ... 3/0
 Documentary Bills, at 4 months' sight ... 3/1

ON PARIS.—Bank Bills, on demand ... 3/50
 Credits, at 4 months' sight ... 3/50
 On Demand ... 3/50
 On SHANGHAI.—Bank, T. T. ... 7/3
 Private, 30 days' sight ... 7/3

OPIMUM MARKET.—THIS DAY.
 OLD MALWA, per picul ... \$600
 (Allowance, Tols. 80).
 NEW PATNA, (without choice) per chest ... \$571
 NEW PATNA, (first choice) per chest ... \$570
 NEW PATNA, (bottom) per chest ... \$572
 NEW PATNA, (second choice) per chest ... \$575
 NEW BENARES, (without choice) per chest ... \$503
 NEW BENARES, (bottom) per chest ... \$510
 NEW PERSIAN (best quality) per picul ... \$550
 OLD PERSIAN (best quality) per picul ... \$550
 OLD PERSIAN (second quality) per picul ... \$475

EXPORT CARGO.
 Per City of Peking, cargo, for Yokohama—6,577 bags Sugar, and 173 packages Merchandise. For San Francisco—16,778 bags Rice, 65 bags Sugar, 124 bags Beans, 124 boxes Oil, 5 cases Silks, 206 slabs Tin, 500 bales Hemp, and 2,997 packages Merchandise. For Honolulu—15 packages Merchandise. For Punta Arenas—199 packages Merchandise. For La Libertad—3 cases Silks, and 5 cases Merchandise. For San José de Guatemala—3 cases Silks. For Panama—700 bags Rice, 203 packages Merchandise, and 8 cases Merchandise. For Callao—2 cases Silks. For New York—16 cases Silks, and 2 packages Matting.

THE ENGLISH MAIL.
 The P. & O. S.N. Co.'s steamer *Sutley*, with the outward English mail, left Singapore for here on the 6th instant, at 5:30 p.m., and is expected here on the 12th.

THE FRENCH MAIL.
 The Messageries Maritimes Co.'s steamer *Oruz*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on the 4th instant, at 1:30 p.m., and may be expected here on or about the 11th.

THE AMERICAN MAIL.
 The P. M. S. S. Co.'s steamer *City of Sydney*, with mails, &c., from San Francisco to the 15th ultimo, left Yokohama on the 7th instant, and may be expected here on or about the 13th.

THE CANADIAN MAIL.
 The Canadian Pacific S. S. Co.'s steamer *Parthia*, left Vancouver for Japan, Shanghai and Hongkong on the 16th ultimo.

STEAMERS EXPECTED.
 The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s steamer *Africa*, from Trieste, left Singapore on the morning of the 4th instant, and is due here on the 10th.

The 'Glen' line steamer *Glenfruin*, from New York, left Singapore on the 5th instant, and is expected here on the 12th.

Shipping.

ARRIVALS.
 TRIFELS, German steamer, 2,020, Lange, 8th May, from Kobe (Japan) 1st May, Rice—Melchers & Co.

DEUTEROS, German steamer, 1,200, Iversen, 8th May, from Saigon 4th May, Rice—Siemens & Co.

BENLADI, British steamer, 1,450, Clark, 8th May, from Saigon 5th May, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.

FOKIM, British steamer, 500, J. Lewis, 9th May, from Tamsui 4th May, Amoy 6th, and Swatow 8th, General—D. Lapraik & Co.

PHRA CHULA CHOM KLAO, British steamer, 1,012, A. Benson, 9th May, Bangkok 3rd May, Rice—Yuen Fat Hong.

CLEARANCES AT THE HARBOUR OFFICE.
 Yangtze, German steamer, for Shanghai.
 Haiphong, British steamer, for Takao.
 Diamante, British steamer, for Amoy.
 Kumamoto Maru, Japanese steamer, for Kutchinotzu.

DEPARTURES.
 May 8, *Atuna*, German str., for Hoihow, &c.
 May 8, *Sutley*, British str., for New York.
 May 9, *Maria*, German steamer, for Haiphong.
 May 9, *Anton*, German str., for Hoihow, &c.
 May 9, *Ajax*, British steamer, for Singapore.
 May 9, *Iraoudy*, French str., for Saigon, &c.
 May 9, *Haiphong*, British str., for Swatow, &c.
 May 9, *Cambridge*, British steamer, for Takao.
 May 9, *Nanchow*, British steamer, for Amoy.
 May 9, *Diamante*, British str., for Amoy, &c.
 May 9, *Yangtze*, British steamer, for Shanghai.
 May 9, *Sarpedon*, British str., for Amoy, &c.

PASSENGERS—ARRIVED.
 Per *Fokien*, str., from Tamsui, &c.—51 Chinese.
 Per *Bentley*, str., from Saigon—34 Chinese.
 Per *Deuteros*, str., from Saigon—19 Chinese.

DEPARTED.
 Per *Bayern*, str., from Hongkong for Singapore—Mr. and Mrs. L. Haelelop, Mrs. Wong Akam and child, Messrs. John Hargreaves, Chuan Hin, Ching Far, Chu Sing, and 26 Chinese.
 Per *Genoa*—Colonel and Mrs. Dias, Mejo and servant, Mrs. Butler, Mrs. Musso and family, Miss Morello, Messrs. C. Michelen, Steels, Ph. Engster, Th. Bieber, C. Ewens, H. Rosenthal, J. Weissfeldt, and Robelle. For Southampton.
 Per *Mr. and Mrs. Anderson*, Mrs. John Haeche, Messrs. W. Gardner, S. J. Gower, W. C. Brain, and 2 Europeans. For Bremen—Capt. H. G. Weber, and Mr. G. Bemmann. From Shanghai for Genoa—Mr. H. E. von Brandt (German Minister), and Mr. Iffland.

Per *Iraoudy*, str., from Hongkong for Saigon—Mr. and Mrs. See Cheong Eng, 2 children and amah, Capt. Pous, Messrs. H. Norman, Po Sing Fung, and 6 Chinese. For Singapore.
 Messrs. J. Maurice, Wai Ming, G. Hogg, Lin Soo Pin, and 7 Chinese. For Colombo.
 Messrs. A. (2). For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. Rheinart, Messrs. Billoux, E. Moren, Bondet, R. de Rangol, L. Lidin, E. Jubiot, Caillot, P. Tanner, E. Farrago, and Bloume. From Shanghai for Marseilles.
 Mr. Ristelhueber (French Consul), Mrs. Ristelhueber, 3 children, maid, and amah, Mr. and Mrs. Thévenet and 2 sons, Mr. A. Thévenet, Mr. and Mrs. Brown and servant, Mrs. Dausque, Messrs. L'Abbe Grane, L. C. Martin, Flinday McFadyen, and Mencefina. From Yokohama for Saigon—Mr. and Mrs. Martin, and Mr. Cotter. For Marseilles—Mr. and Mrs. de Buisson de Fontainebleau and 2 servants, Messrs. Walker, M. Wollheim, Oka Chenel, Matsumoto, Ichu Kawa, Teravo, Ito, Okamoto, and R. Touda Koji. From Kobe—Messrs. Ogata Shingiro, Ogata Keijiro, Horinchi Kinkichi, and Ogata Mosakio.

Per *Atuna*, str., for Hoihow—50 Chinese.
 Per *Anton*, str., for Pakhol—30 Chinese.
 Per *Maria*, str., for Haiphong—30 Chinese.
 Per *Sarpedon*, str., for Amoy, &c.—1 European and 50 Chinese.

REPORTS.
 The British steamship *Bentley* reports that she left Saigon on the 5th instant. Had fine weather and light easterly winds.

The German steamship *Deuteros* reports that she left Saigon on the 4th instant. Had fine weather and light winds throughout.

The British steamship *Fokien* reports that she left Tamsui on the 4th instant, Amoy on the 6th, and Swatow on the 8th. Experienced light variable winds and hazy atmosphere from Tamsui to Swatow; thence to port had light north-east breeze and fine clear weather. In Amoy, H.M.S. *Leander* and *Rattler*, the steamships *Zagros*, *Tamul*, and *Namking*. In Swatow, the steamships *Thales*, *Talsang*, and *Chyuen*.

Post Office.
 A MAIL WILL CLOSE
 For Yokohama and Kobe—Per *Cassandra*, to-morrow, the 10th instant, at 9:30 A.M.
 For Singapore, Sourabaya, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, and Melbourne—Per *Affghan*, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 11:30 A.M.
 For Yokohama and San Francisco—Per *Arabia*, on Saturday, the 11th instant, at 9:30 P.M.

SHIPPING IN HONGKONG.
 STEAMERS.
 ACTIVA, German steamer, 350, H. Johansen, 20th April—Saigon 24th April, Rice—Order.
 ARQUIAN, British steamer, 1,430, T. Golding, 15th April—Nagasaki 7th April, General—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 AMIOO, German steamer, 771, H. Bruhn, 15th April—Hoihow 7th April, Sugar—Butcherfield & Swire.
 AMOY, German steamer, 814, R. Kohler, 1st May—Whampoa 1st May, General—Siemens & Co.
 ARABIA, British steamer, 4,355, W. M. Smith, 20th April—San Francisco 6th April, and Yokohama 2nd, Mails and General—O. & S. S. Co.

HONGKONG—STEAMERS.

Continued.
 BENLAWERS, British steamer, 1,513, A. Webster, 7th May—Saigon 4th May, Rice—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 CANTON, British steamer, 1,110, Bremner, 5th May—Whampoa 5th May, General—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CASSANDRA, German steamer, 1,006, H. C. Thomson, 7th May—Singapore 1st May, General—Siemens & Co.
 CHOYRANG, British steamer, 1,194, Sawyer, 7th May—Wuhu 3rd May, Rice—Jardine, Matheson & Co.
 CLARA, German steamer, 674, Christensen, 8th May—Haiphong 5th May, Rice—Siemens & Co.

DORIS, German steamer, 771, F. Kaben, 8th May—Haiphong, and Hoihow 4th May, General—Wiel & Co.
 DUBURG, German steamer, 921, C. F. Bertelsen, 1st May—Saigon 18th April, Rice and Paddy—Melchers & Co.
 ELSA, German steamer, 747, M. Jeben, 8th May—Saigon 3rd May, General—Melchers & Co.

FALKENBURG, German steamer, 938, H. G. Weber, 6th May—Saigon 1st May, General—Melchers & Co.
 FAME, British steamer, 117, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 FUSHUN, Chinese steamer, 1,503, A. Croad, 8th May—Shanghai 5th May, General—C. M. S. N. Co.

GENERAL WERDER, German steamer, 1,820, M. Elchel, 7th May—Yokohama 28th April, Kobe 1st May, and Nagasaki 3rd, Mails and General—Melchers & Co.
 GLENSHIRE, British steamer, 2,240, Donaldson, 7th May—Kobe and May, Coals—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

KHIVA, British steamer, 1,452, E. Crewe, 7th May—Bombay 20th April, and Singapore 1st May, General—P. & O. S. N. Co.
 KUMAMOTO MARU, Japanese steamer, 1,240, Pender, 8th May—Kutchinotzu 2nd May, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.

MIKE MARU, Japanese steamer, 2,380, Sommers, 6th May—Kutchinotzu and May, Coals—Mitsui Bussan Kaisha.
 PALMIRUS, British steamer, 1,536, T. S. Jackson, 7th May—Nagasaki 2nd May, and Amoy 6th, General—Butcherfield & Swire.

PILOT FISH, British steamer, 161, A. Stopani—Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co.
 PROVINCIA, British steamer, 1,051, D. Mackenzie, 6th May—Saigon 1st May, Rice—Melchers & Co.

SOOCHOW, British steamer, 127, T. Rowin, 7th May—Pakhol, and Hoihow 6th May, General—Chinese.
 SUNGKIANG, British steamer, 994, G. H. Glasgow, 8th May—Shanghai, and Swatow 7th May, General—Butcherfield & Swire.

TRIUMPH, German steamer, 674, Moos, 6th May—Whampoa 6th May, General—Wiel & Co.

SAILING VESSELS.
 DOROTHEA, German bark, 620, H. Th. Moeller, and May—Hamburg 1st Dec, General—Siemens & Co.

ERIKONEN, Chinese bark, 457, Opium Examination bulk, Stonecutters' Island—Chinese Customs.
 GREAT ADMIRAL, American ship, 1,497, James F. Rowell, 20th April—San Francisco 1st March, Flour—Russell & Co.

HATFIELD, E. TAPLEY, British bark, 907, J. McConachy, 20th March—Sandakan 29th January, Timber—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 HEDVIG, British bark, 376, Soderman, 7th May—Tientsin 18th April, Bones—Butcherfield & Swire.

JAMES G. BAIN, British bark, 597, C. E. McNutt, 2nd April—Newcastle, N.S.W., 10th March, Coals—Order.
 KALAKAU, Hawaiian bark, 382, John Duncan, 14th April—Honolulu 28th February, Old Copper—Jardine, Matheson & Co.

MARTHA, British bark, 852, Cooke, 5th May—Singapore 4th March, Timber—Ed. Scheilhaus & Co.
 PAPA, German bark, 748, C. L. Henne, 20th April—Hamburg 12th Dec, General—Carlowitz & Co.

TANAPACA, British bark, 492, H. Kennett, 28th April—Sandakan 3rd April, Timber—Gibb, Livingston & Co.
 TITAN, American ship, 1,252, Allyn, 13th April—New York 16th Nov., Oil—Russell & Co.

HER BRITANNIC MAJESTY'S SHIPS.
 IN THE CHINA SQUADRON.
 Alacrity, despatch vessel, 1,400 tons, 3.180 h.p., 4 guns, Commander R. Blair Macdonochie, Singapore.
 Cockchafer, gunboat, 2nd-class, 460 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut. Commander E. Maxwell, Hongkong.
 Conquest, corvette, 2,360, Captain C. Oxley, Hongkong.

Cordelia, cruiser, 3rd-class, 2,380 tons, 2,420 h.p., 10 guns, Capt. H. H. Boys, Hongkong.
 Eak, gunboat, 3rd-class, Coast Defence, 303 tons, 340 h.p., 3 guns, Gunner W. Weeks, Hongkong.
 Epsom, gunboat, 2nd-class, 465 tons, 470 h.p., 4 guns, Lieutenant-Comdr. R. V. Smith, Hongkong.

Firebrand, gunboat, 2nd-class, 455 tons, 460 horse-power, 4 guns, Lieut. Commander J. Denison, Shanghai.
 Hyacinth, gunboat, 1,420, Captain W. A. Dyke, Auckland, Hongkong.

Imperieuse, twin-screw cruiser, 2,400 tons, 10,000 horse-power, 10 guns, Captain Wm. H. May, Flag of Commander-in-Chief, Singapore.
 Leander, cruiser, 2nd-class, 3,770 tons, 5,500 h.p., 10 guns, Captain—Amoy.
 Limpet, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 776 tons, 1,070 h.p., 1 gun, Commander W. H. M. Marnack, Hongkong.

Meylin, gunboat, 2nd-class, 430 tons, 430 h.p., 4 guns, Lieut. Comdr. G. H. Yonge, Shanghai.
 Mutine, sloop, 1,130 tons, 1,130 h.p., 10 guns, Commander J. H. Martin, Hongkong.
 Orion, twin-screw battleship, 2nd-class armoured, 4,870 tons, 4,240 horse-power, 4 guns/Captain H. Carr, Singapore.

Porpoise, gunboat, 1st-class, 1,770 tons, 3,000 horse-power, Commander R. W. White, Chetoo.
 Rambler, surveying vessel, 830 tons, 600 h.p., 3 guns, Commander W. A. Moore, Shanghai.
 Rattler, gunboat, 1st-class, 670 tons, 1,200 h.p., 6 guns, Lieutenant-Commander W. H. M. Douglass, Amoy.

Satellite, cruiser, 3rd-class, 1,420 tons, 1,400 h.p., 8 guns, Captain T. P. W. Nesham, Shanghai.
 Swift, gun-vessel, 2nd-class, 770 tons, 1,070 h.p., 1 gun, Commander R. Bingham, Chingkiang.
 Towed, gunboat, Coast Defence, 3rd-class, 203 tons, 340 h.p., 3 guns, Boatwain J. M. Shea, Hongkong, in reserve.

Victor Emanuel, receiving ship, 1,177 tons, 30 guns, Commodore Maxwell, Hongkong.
 Wiron, Coast Defence ship (armoured), 2,570 tons, 1,450 h.p., 4 guns, Gunner D. W. Hawley, Hongkong, in reserve.
 Wanderer, sloop, 205 tons, 750 h.p., 4 guns, Commander G. A. Giffard, Hongkong.

STEAMERS EXPECTED IN HONGKONG.

STEAMERS.	FROM.	DATE DUE.	AGENTS.
Medea	Trieste	May 10th	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.
Glenfruin	New York	May 11th	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
Oxus	Marseilles	May 11th	Messageries Maritimes
Sutley	London	May 12th	P. & O. S. N. Co.
City of Sydney	San Francisco	May 13th	Pacific Mail S. S. Co.
Parthia	Vancouver	May 16th	Adamson, Bell & Co.

STEAMERS LOADING IN HONGKONG.

DESTINATION.	VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DATE OF LEAVING.
London, via Suez Canal	Peshawar	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 18th, at noon.
London, via Suez Canal	Alex	Butcherfield & Swire	To-day.
Venice, via Stralia, &c.	Medea	Austro-Hung. Lloyd's Co.	May 14th, at noon.
San Francisco, via Yokohama	Arabia	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 15th, at 4 p.m.
San Francisco, via Yokohama	City of Sydney	Adamson, Bell & Co.	May 14th, at noon.
Vancouver, B.C., via K. &c.	Parthia	Gibb, Livingston & Co.	May 11th, at noon.
Sydney and Melbourne	Thibet	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 13th, at 3 p.m.
Straits, Colombo, Bombay	Cassandra	Siemens & Co.	To-morrow, 10 a.m.
Yokohama and Higo	Khiva	P. & O. S. N. Co.	May 13th, at noon.
Tientsin	Sungkiang	Butcherfield & Swire	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
Shanghai	Sutley	P. & O. S. N. Co.	Quick despatch.
Haiphong	Clara	A. R. Marty	May 12th, daylight.

Intimations.

INTIMATION.
F. Blackhead & Co.,
 SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAIL-MAKERS,
 AND
 PROVISION MERCHANTS,
 NAVY CONTRACTORS,
 AND
 GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS,
 No. 11, Praya Central.
 (Opposite Padder's Wharf).

SOLE AGENTS
 for
RAHTJEN'S
GENUINE
COMPOSITION
 FOR
 THE BOTTOMS OF IRON SHIPS
 CARBOLINEUM AVENARIUS
 PRESERVATIVE AGAINST
 ROTTING, DECAY, &c., OF WOOD.
CHR. MOTZ & Co., BORDEAUX, CLARETS.
 IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE,
 LA GRANDE MARQUE.
 FLENSBURG STOCKBEER,
 ENGINEERS AND BLACKSMITHS' TOOLS
 AND EVERY KIND OF SHIPS'
 STORES AND REQUISITES
 ALWAYS IN STOCK
 AT
REASONABLE PRICES.
 ALL KINDS OF
COALS
 SUPPLIED AT THE SHORTEST NOTICE.
 Hongkong, 1st January, 1885.

CHS. J. GAUPP & Co.,
 CHRONOMETER, WATCH, AND CLOCK-
 MAKERS, JEWELLERS, SILVER-
 SMITHS, AND OPTICIANS.
 CHARTS AND BOOKS.
 Sole Agents for Louis Audemars' Watches;
 awarded the highest Prizes at every Exhibition;
 and for Voigtlander and Sohn's
 CELEBRATED OPERA GLASSES,
 MARINE GLASSES, and SPYGLASSES.
 No. 4, Queen's Road Central.

FOR SALE.
 AT WHOLESALE PRICES.
SACCONES SHERRY, PORT, CLARETS
BURGUNDY, COGNAC, CHAMPAGNES
BRANDIES, WHISKIES.
"EMPIRE" ALE AND STOUT.
MACHINERY, GAS ENGINES, "EMPIRE"
LUBRICATORS.
SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.
COOKING STOVES, SCALES,
PAINTS, OILS AND VARNISH.
BICYCLES AND TRICYCLES.
JUVENILE VELOCIPEDES HORSES AND
TRICYCLES.
BICYCLE WHEELS FOR INRICKSHAS.
SODA WATER MACHINERY.
JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS.
 Apply to
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
 Bank Buildings,
 Hongkong, 20th September, 1888.

NOTICE.
JEVE'S SANITARY COMPOUNDS
COMPANY, LIMITED.
 THE Undersigned have this day been
 appointed SOLE AGENTS for the sale of
 these PERFECT DISINFECTANTS, and
 are prepared to supply quantities to suit
 purchasers at Wholesale Prices. Extra Special
 terms for Shipping and large Orders.
SIR ROBERT RAWLINSON, C.B., C.E., Chief
Sanitary Engineer, Local Government Board
 London, says:
 "It is the best Disinfectant in use."
W. G. HUMPHREYS & Co.,
 Bank Buildings,
 Hongkong, 1st October, 1888.

NOTICE.
THE MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA
 (Sole Agents in Japan and China
 for the Sale of the above Watches)
 10, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
 Opposite Marine House.
 Hongkong, 20th August, 1888.

NOTICE.
GENERAL Employment and Intelligence
 Office, Queen's Road East, No. 145.
 Information given of Situations offered and of
 suitable applicants for Situations.
 WANTED A 10-roomed house in a central
 position. Offers to be sent to above Office.
 Hongkong, 17th April, 1889.

To be Let.

TO LET, A GODOWN,
 (WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION).
 UPPER FLOOR No. 3, Blue Buildings.
 Apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBURG & Co.
 Hongkong, 1st May, 1889. [522]

TO LET.
 No. 51, PEEL STREET.
 Apply to
EDWARD GEORGE,
 5, Queen's Road.
 Hongkong, 16th April, 1889. [474]

TO LET,
 WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION.
 NOS. 1, 2 and 4, QUEEN'S GARDENS.
 Apply to
G. C. ANDERSON,
 13, Praya Central.
 Hongkong, 14th March, 1889. [129]

TO LET.
 OFFICES at No. 18, QUEEN'S ROAD, now
 occupied by the CHINESE INSURANCE
 Co., Ltd., in Liquidation.
SAMUEL J. GOWER,
 Secretary and Liquidator.
 Hongkong, 24th April, 1889. [500]